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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Nations Back a Small Geneva Surprises Itself

Unselfishness Lifts Hope

Funds But No Job for Youth

Discoveries All But Appall

New Vision Must Find Way

IN AND out of the new mantle of statecraft which the Geneva looms are weaving runs a colorful thread no statesman overlooks and yet which few have had time publicly to identify. This gay thread, by its persistent recurrence, actually gives the garment its pattern. The story it tells is not of the efficient guns of Italy's advancing armies, nor of the retreating, barefoot soldiers of Ethiopia. It is not of the dogged stand of the British fleet behind the League position, nor of Italy's pained shouting that Britain seeks to throw Europe into war. It concerns not even the basic proposition that a war is being strangled to outlaw all war. It is the pattern of a new justice flaming out in a world in which justice has grown dim—Great nations rise to halt a great nation in order that a lesser people may have its due.

¶ The Ethiopians are a proud people in their own eyes, even though not imposing when projected upon the world's screen of these times. Emperor Haile Selassie claims to be a lineal descendant of Solomon the Wise and the Queen of Sheba, while the Ethiopians are mentioned by name and for their deeds in the Old and New Testaments. The Lion of Judah has not by his intelligent, but rabbit-like conduct convinced of the mightiness of his roar. Yet Haile Selassie and his backward and modernly-defenseless people are the objects of the most complete solicitude ever shown a race or nation by the family of nations. There is actually no mighty co-ordination against Italy—Rather, the world family suddenly masses itself behind the proposition that justice must be the portion even of the most minor member of the family.

¶ The plain fact is, things have been happening at Geneva that seem to reach outside and beyond any deliberate planning of the statesmen. It is fairly clear that when the League Council met after Italy's first savage gesture toward Ethiopia few felt that the Assembly would be voting almost unanimously to support the Covenant against war and clap on the prescribed sanctions. The sudden uniting of the nations to espouse the cause of a small and unimportant power is almost incidental. But how significant! The world has swung away, as Italy realizes with dismay, from all its former ideas of seizure for conquest. The right of the smallest becomes the concern of the mightiest—And that fact might seem to silence for a moment all the pessimism in the world.

¶ The National Youth Administration admits that it is all but appalled before the problems of unoccupied youth. Of the $50,000,000 set aside by the Federal Government about one half is being used to help 300,000 college and high school students to continue their studies, 31,000 of these being in New York state. The question is how to help the remaining 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 unemployed young persons, particularly the half million between 16 and 25 who have finished school and never yet have had a job that paid them wages. Aubrey Williams, executive director of the National Youth Administration, gives his findings in a startling statement—"Millions of young persons seem to be denied the right to work and earn their own food."

¶ Mr. Williams and his assistants hopefully set out to find jobs for young Americans, but halted before the discovery that there were not jobs enough to serve even the men with families. There was hopeful talk of developing apprenticeships, but when a trade was selected for a beginning, it was found 60 per cent of the qualified operatives in that trade were unemployed. Again, an unhappy halt. Then came the forced conclusion that at no time now in sight would private industry be able to absorb these willing young would-be workers. The work survey turns reluctantly to some kind of public project, something for cultural expansion and increasing of natural resources—What kind of a generation is this that says it cannot absorb its young?

¶ Director Williams wonders whether society will have to be made over for the accommodation of youth. His group studies the possibilities of gymnasiums and church and school auditoriums being used for some general program to occupy youth's time. But this would not meet the real need. It would not afford youth its sublime right to hardships and victories. The nation must face its grave duty of saving youth by putting it to work, seasoning it, testing it unto full development. More spiritual insight is required in discovering the surely right way. This generation not merely needs its youth; it cannot move forward without the help of its youth. To cry that the country has no actual need of its youth would be the admission of utter calamity—It would be a false claim that the nation has no tomorrow.

New Deal Starts Inquiry To Settle Responsibility For Mounting Food Prices

Federal Trade Commission Heads Investigation to Learn Just How Processing Taxes and Crop Reduction Affect Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Striking back for the first time at one of the greatest threats to the re-election of President Roosevelt, the Administration today launched a sweeping investigation of the food industry.

The hope in Democratic political quarters is that the study will show present high and rising food prices due not to the administration efforts to increase farm prices, but rather to an excessive spread between what the consumer pays and what the farmer receives.

Congress authorized the investigation during the last session, but failed to appropriate the funds necessary to carry it out. However so important was it deemed to the Administration that President Roosevelt, just before departing on his western trip, authorized the Federal Trade Commission to go ahead regardless, using $75,000 of its regular funds for the purpose. Sponsors of the measure in Congress originally intended to provide $150,000.

Work Already Under Way

Work started with the mailing of questionnaires to several hundred purchasers and processors of primary products such as corn, wheat, and cotton. Eventually, every group engaged in the handling and distribution of farm commodities is to be brought within the scope of the investigation.

The first list of questions asks for a complete record covering several years of all purchases of the primary products enumerated, of all sales of processed products, together with a comprehensive balance sheet which will disclose profits and rates of return on investment.

What It Seeks to Discover

From such information the trade commission will attempt to discover:

1. The extent of increase or decrease in agricultural income during recent years.
2. A comparison to the above of the income of corporations engaged in the processing, manufacture or sale of farm products.
3. The proportion of consumer cost which the farmer actually receives.
4. The extent of monopoly among the big corporations which deal in foods. For this purpse the corporations will be required to disclose their investments, costs, profits, rates of return, salaries to officers and "the extent to which said cor-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Extension of WPA Deadline Looms As Job Drive Lags

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Formal postponement of the works progress administration's deadline for fulfilling its promise of putting 3,500,000 needy to work awaits only the return of Administrator Harry L. Hopkins.

When Mr. Hopkins returns from his cruise with President Roosevelt a week hence he will find the giant relief task authorized by Congress last April only about half done. Figures released yesterday at WPA headquarters showed only 1,310,733 at work of which approximately half were in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Far From Goal

While Aubrey Williams, acting WPA Administrator, says he hopes the 3,500,000 goal can be reached some time in November, it is evident that it will be impossible to reach the peak of the program until some time in January if the present rate of progress is not increased.

In four states—Arizona, Iowa Maine and Nevada—no PWA projects at all have yet been launched. Out of the 594,427 employed on regular WPA jobs elsewhere, nearly 200,000 were in New York City.

Direct relief will continue until virtually all "employables" are absorbed on jobs. The cost of direct relief this month will be around $65,000,000, or about half what it was for October a year ago.

Security Board Gets Funds

President Roosevelt's long-range relief program went forward on another front when the new social security board, deprived of funds intended for it by the filibuster on the third deficiency appropriation, received an emergency allocation from the Works Relief Fund of $112,610.

The board, headed by John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, has been operating without funds for more than a month. President Roosevelt requested Comptroller-General John R. McCarl to make the allotment before he left Washington.

The emergency allocation will not provide enough to allow any advances to states for social welfare, as contemplated under the act, but it is doubtful whether the board could have its machinery in working order to begin making such advances before January anyway.

CCC Projects Listed

Robert Fechner, director of the emergency conservation work, announced today that the 500,000 men enrolled in the CCC would be employed on a wide variety of conservation projects this winter. A total of 2,427 camps will be operated. Approximately 235,000 men will carry on forest protection and improvement work in the national forests and on state and private forest lands. Another 103,000 will be assigned to 500 soil erosion prevention camps and 4800 will work on wildlife conservation projects.

Approximately 105,000 men have been assigned to improve and develop national and state parks under the supervision of the National Park Service. Another 14,000 will be employed on grazing control and reclamation projects on the Walkill River in New York State and the Winooski River project in Vermont.

Major Fiske Off for Rome

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Maj. Norman E. Fiske is now en route aboard the President Harding for Rome to become assistant military attaché with the United States Embassy. Military associates of Major Fiske believe he eventually will become American observer with the Italian armies in Ethiopia. They pointed out that it is customary, before an observer is sent abroad, that he spend weeks in Washington in preparation, but that an emergency has arisen in which the United States is anxious to have a representative at the front immediately.

Czech Expulsion Of Polish Consul Brings New Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 19—A sudden crisis has occurred in Czecho-Polish relations following on the Czech Government's expulsion of the Polish Consul at Moravska-Ostrava, near the Polish-Czech frontier.

Relations have been strained for some time, mainly as a result of the renewal of Polish claims to Tesin, a little coal-mining district most of which was allotted to Czechoslovakia by the Conference of Ambassadors in 1920. The Poles have always declared the decision unjust, and the Polish minority in the district has often conducted an open campaign for transfer of the area to Polish sovereignty.

Mutual Recriminations

Latterly the difficulties have been intensified and mutual recriminations led to the expulsion of a Czech journalist from Poland some months ago. Now the Czechs have retaliated, alleging abuse of his official position by the Consul, Alexander Klotz.

Tesin is only a tiny triangle, which formerly belonged to Austria, and when both Czechoslovakia and Poland laid claim to it, the Ambassadors divided it, giving the town and a greater part of the district to Czechoslovakia, the station and a small enclave to Poland.

Move for Arbitration

In the past year or so autonomist Slovaks, whose headquarters used to be in Vienna, have carried on a campaign for independence from Polish Tesin, to the great inconvenience of the Czech Government.

According to accounts now reaching here, Warsaw is expressing extreme indignation at the expulsion of the Polish Consul. It is understood, however, that the Czech Government has offered to submit the whole dispute to arbitration.

Czech authorities hope the offer will be accepted and will lead to better relations between the two neighbors, most of whose interests are felt here to coincide.

Star Gazer Says Earth Expands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—A theory that the earth is actually expanding instead of contracting in accordance with the prevalent theory was expounded in the course of a lecture here by Dr. J. K. E. Halm, the distinguished astronomer, who was for many years at the Royal Observatory in London and is now acting as His Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape Observatory.

The stars, Dr. Halm said, were bodies of very tenuous matter. They gradually went through a process of evolution in which they contracted more and more and finally reached the dense stage known as "white dwarfs." Their density at this stage was something quite staggering, he declared.

"You could," Dr. Halm continued, "pack a ton of that matter into a match box. My observations have led me to the conclusion, which is the main thesis of my lecture, that the stars passing from the white dwarf stage to the cooled condition of the earth must expand. The atoms, in fact, require elbow room. In the case of the earth an original density of 60,000 has been reduced to 5.7, and if it still further cools, as has been the case with older planets, Saturn and Jupiter, density will be still lower. There is close correspondence between temperature and density. The lower the temperature, the lower the density. The result is that we come to the inevitable conclusion that the earth by cooling must expand and not, as has been so far assumed, contract.

"The star as it cools down must eventually reach a condition similar to our earth. It follows that our earth must eventually become so cool that organic life will become impossible."

Dr. Halm went on to say that, according to his theory, the earth must have been hotter in past ages, and this theory was borne out by evidence that at a remote stage of the earth's existence there was tropical vegetation near the poles.

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The eighteenth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

Page Twelve

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Oct. 19, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12
Boston and New England News—Pages 2-3
Sports—Page 6
Financial—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Radio Timetable 2
Events Tonight 3
Weather 3
Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts ... 7
Progress in Education 8
The Home Forum 9
Progress Through Right Thinking [With German Translation]
Monitor Movie Guide 15
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Big Amoskeag Plant Expected To Reopen Soon

Resumption of Activities Forecast as New Finance Plan Progresses

Boston Today—*also sees*—Arrival of peace prayer appeals sent through Holland by Empress of Ethiopia—Naumkeag officials announce strike costs firm $2500 daily, end not in sight—Employment increase 3 per cent—Harvard consider endowment of a "Reinhardt" to maintain tradition—Irish society plan meeting.

***Amoskeag*—Early Reopening Is Forecast**

More than 10,000 textile workers of the Amoskeag mills in Manchester, N. H., breathed more easily today as authorities forecast reopening of the great plant under a new plan of financing, before Thanksgiving Day. Labor officials were so certain of their ground today that they were freely telling workers to "brush aside all existing rumors of a permanent shutdown."

Mill officials have clamped down so strongly on publicity that it is difficult to ascertain what the new plan of financing would include. But so far as the workers were concerned, their jobs were more important than the business procedures. Observers have freely interpreted the plight of the mills as a "financial tangle" of no small proportions.

But the predictions today included the optimistic statements that the new financing plan not only would bring about a reopening—it would stabilize employment in the future, enable greater employment and insure a return of workers on a wage scale similar to the one existing when the mills shut down.

In other words, the plant is expected to be placed on a sounder basis than ever with a 100 per cent union shop.

This is good news to the city of Manchester which today reported a 27 per cent increase in the relief burden since the mills shut down. There were 1729 cases on direct relief, representing 6158 persons. At the same time, officials reported an exodus of skilled labor out of the city. Manchester's population is 78,000.

***Peace*—Women Urged To Pray for it Sunday**

Boston women today received an urgent appeal from the women's movement in the Netherlands, to pray, particularly tomorrow, for world peace. The request came as the result of a plea from the Empress of Abyssinia "that all women in the world unite in prayer for peace."

(Interview with Dame Adelaide Livingstone, peace exponent, page 4).

***Sentiment*—Declared All That Keeps Naumkeag Open**

Only sentiment growing out of a life-long devotion to the textile industry in Salem keeps the management of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Manufacturing Company from permanently closing its gates, J. Foster Smith, business agent of the company, asserted today. He was answering the question, "How does the textile plant subsist in the face of reported losses running to $2500 a day during the existing strike?"

Since the strike started two months ago, he estimated an aggregate loss of $200,000. But Mr. Smith

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Way to Mediterranean Peace Reopened By Preliminary British-Italian Pact; Geneva Pushes Ban on Italian Trade

Keystone: By a Staff Artist

Break in Clouds Over Mediterranean

Blackened Sections of Map Indicate Position of Italy and of Libya, Where Italian Troops, Assembling Near the Egyptian Border, Had Caused Alarm to Britain. Naval Concentrations Are Indicated by Arrows, the Black Being Italian, the White British. Insets Above—On Left, Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador at London, and on Right, Charles Corbin, French Ambassador at London, Who, With Sir Eric Drummond, Shared the Main Responsibility for the Recent Three-Power Negotiations

Sir Eric Drummond
British Ambassador to Italy

Austrian Cabinet Acts Quickly To Tighten Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Oct. 19—Borrowing a leaf from the book of his Fascist hero, Il Duce, and his opponent, Herr Hitler, Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg—Austria's Vice-Chancellor and quasi dictator—has decided to "unify" all the young men's organizations throughout Austria.

This move follows on the heels of Thursday's decision to merge Austria's numerous private armies into one state militia under Prince von Starhemberg. These two steps are said to be the first in a general drive toward wholesale unification of many different elements of the population which previous regimes have allowed to develop as they please according to their peculiarities and historic traditions.

The Government also decreed yesterday the issuing of 28,700,000 Austrian schillings worth of short-term bonds (about £5,750,000) for public works for the unemployed, which hitherto have been met from deposits specifically assigned for payment of interest on League of Nations loans. This latest measure is believed to show that the Government is foreseeing difficulties with the League of Nations regarding the release of these sums. The bonds, however, an official communiqué states, will be for a term of only six months.

On the whole, Thursday's sudden Cabinet changes, the Government's further Italianization and the vesting of more and more power in the hands of Prince von Starhemberg, have been received in Austria with indifference. The nation's further attitude toward the new Government is expected to depend on how far the Cabinet associates itself with the Italian Government and with Italian unification methods, particularly as dislike of everything Italian is increasing among some sections of the population here.

In a radiocast speech to trade unions, which are part of the state organization, Chancellor Schuschnigg emphasized that Austria is following neither a pro-English nor a pro-Italian policy, but one on purely Austrian lines. He added, however, that Austria, though continuing its loyalty to the League, did not expect Geneva to exact from her the impossible by forcing her to take part in sanctions against Italy and thus prevent her from existing.

Labor Board Files U. S. Court Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—With the United Fruit Company as defendant, the National Labor Relations Board today has its first court authorization here under the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act to proceed with a court hearing on a complaint of "unfair labor practices."

The complaint, which was made public by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the board, who will prosecute the case, requests company representation in the United States Customs Court on Oct. 31 in the matter of its alleged discharge last August of three employees for union activities. These were Joseph Anthony Santa Lucia, George Becker and Thomas J. Ferrara, longshoremen.

More than 300 banana handlers also are involved in the case.

This is the second action to be instituted in the country, the first having been brought against the Greyhound Bus Company in Pittsburgh.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Oct. 19

Italo-Ethiopian—Doors Opened to Negotiation

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

The League:

London— In the relaxed and sober aftermath of panic, today, Britain and France re-examined the chances of settlement with Italy—while rushing the sanctions forward "just in case."

Out of the crowded maneuvers of yesterday, the following relatively clear picture emerged:

France has sided with Britain against Italy, even to the using of force—and has taken its stand with a minimum of the usual obstructive reservations. Italy has proclaimed that "All doors are not shut" to negotiations.

The joint plan is this: that Italy will reduce its concentration of troops on the Egyptian border of Libya; that Britain will remove some of its naval tonnage from the Mediterranean, now that it is reassured by French promises of aid if needed; that no isolated British naval action against Italy be contemplated, nor a closing of the Suez Canal; that Italy will abate its vitriolic press campaign against Britain; that all sides will reconsider the chances of settlement, now that France has formally cast its lot with Britain.

It is to be emphasized, as Rome indicated today, that this plan is yet tentative—but that conditions are favorable to carrying it through. Direct, old-fashioned diplomacy is credited with the arrangement, direct contact between the British Ambassador and Premier Mussolini being re-established for the first time in a month. But the League remains the ultimate winner, by virtue of the now-cemented Anglo-French League front.

Geneva— The sanctions procedure came to a head today, after a breathless week of speed and confusion. The full League Sanctions Committee was expected to meet for final action on the boycott of Italian exports, approved this morning by the Committee of 18, and on the embargo of key war materials.

If the Sanctions Committee approves, Oct. 28 will be the date when all member nations will have been required to state their position on the approved sanctions, which they will apply, and what are their reservations. On that day, the proper committee will set a date when the boycott and the embargo are to be simultaneously put into operation—and will be ready to deal with the countries which at that time back out.

The plan for tariff and financial aid to the member nations who suffer most from imposing the sanctions, is to be ready for the date when the sanctions go into effect.

With the signals on the track ahead thus set, the League waited to see how thoroughly France will co-operate in view of its new position relative to Britain. If France balks vigorous sanctions, it is said, another Franco-British crisis similar to that of last week will arise.

At the Front:

Italian Side— Slavery was formally abolished in the Ethiopian territories captured by Italy, today, by proclamation of General de Bono.

Ethiopian Side— Ethiopia would not resort to the "cowardly act" of airplane bombing, even if it could afford to purchase bombing planes, said Emperor Haile Selassie today, announcing the killing of a child by an air bomb near the northern front.

Munitions and arms of the most modern type were reported beginning to flow into Ethiopia, now that the arms embargoes of League members are being lifted. The quantities could not be ascertained.

Sidelights:

Capetown— Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Justice of the Union of South Africa, asserted today: "The annexation of Ethiopia or its domination by a great European power will mean the training of one of the biggest and most dangerous black armies the world has ever seen. "It is not difficult to picture what the consequence of such a development might be, both on the African continent and further afield."

Alexandria— British sailors went to the rescue of Italians yesterday when two boiler explosions aboard the Italian liner Ausonia killed six members of the crew and injured 20.

Spain—Bribery for Gambling Charged

By the Associated Press

MADRID—A serious political shake-up was forecast in some parliamentary quarters today in the wake of accusations that several high government officials accepted a large brib to permit gambling. Since the fall of the monarchy gambling has not been permitted.

Fourteen politicians were reported to be implicated, and well informed government circles said President Alcala Zamora formally denounced them several days ago. The President, said reports, had a notary write a review of the circumstances surrounding the alleged bribe, and denounced it. Photographs were attached to the record.

The Cabinet crisis, Madrid official circles said they believe, would reach the public by Tuesday.

Cummings—Home From Police Study in Europe

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Cummings returned today from a study of police systems in Great Britain, France and Belgium, and said he would renew his fight for a stronger federal firearms registration law.

"It is perfectly preposterous that we do not now have a drastic federal law dealing with the possession of deadly weapons," Mr. Cummings remarked. "It is a reproach to our civilization and amounts to a national disclaimer of intelligence."

He said his study of European police and court systems convinced him that "the people of this country are entitled to a better system than we now have," and at the same time that the Federal Bureau of Investi-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

British Withdrawal of Ships Linked to Italy's Action in Libya

France Says 'Yes' To Aid of League

Mussolini Consults With British Ambassador for First Time in Month

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 19—The critical state of tension which has existed for several weeks between Italy and Britain seems at last to have been broken. Following a long interview between the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Drummond, and Premier Benito Mussolini—the first meeting for nearly a month—the door to direct negotiations on the Mediterranean situation has been reopened, and this renewal of contact between the British and Italian statesmen is declared to have already yielded results.

Although in Italian and British quarters the utmost reserve is maintained on yesterday's conversation, it is hinted that the bases of an understanding to ease the situation in the Mediterranean have been agreed upon in general lines, and that this may eventually pave the way for a peaceful settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

Tentative Agreement

It is even claimed that thanks to the ceaseless efforts of the French Premier, Pierre Laval, simultaneous reduction of Italian extra forces in Libya and withdrawal of part of the British fleet from the Mediterranean has been agreed. It should be emphasized, however, that the agreement is only in a preliminary stage at present.

Signor Mussolini, it is reported, would make the first move by withdrawing the large army he has concentrated on the Egyptian border to the interior of Libya. Britain would then call back part of the home fleet from the Mediterranean. These two steps would be followed by simultaneous reduction of Italian forces in Libya and Britiish naval forces in the Mediterranean.

It is further stated that some of the grave misunderstandings which have brought Anglo-Italian relations almost to the breaking point have been removed.

The welcome approach between Italy and Britain is held due in part to the French Government's reply to the British inquiry concerning French support in application of Article XVI of the Covenant.

Attitude of Conciliation

Since Britain is now assured of French support in case of an unprovoked attack by Italy, reduction of the British naval force in the Mediterranean has been made easier.

The situation, though still serious, is, however, now regarded with less concern. The Italian Government hitherto has maintained it could not enter into negotiations with the French and British Governments upon the Ethiopian problem under pressure of the strong British fleet in the Mediterranean.

Italian circles say, therefore, if Britain withdraws part of its naval force the possibility of a fresh re-examination of Ethiopian questions will be greatly increased.

Committee on Sanctions Supports British Plan For Boycott of Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 19—There has been almost incredible activity in the subcommittees and every word in the reports has been scrutinized, challenged, changed or accepted with reservations. From the subcommittees the proposals passed to the Committee of 18 this morning for approval and this afternoon to the plenary conference for a general vote. The sanctions committee indorsed the British proposal for a boycott on Italian goods.

The time limit of Oct. 28 is now demanded for declaration of the participating states that they intend to apply the embargo on key products to Italy and the prohibition of Italian exports.

Date of Application

Afterward there will be another meeting here and decisions will be taken, notably as to the date on which these measures shall be simultaneously applied by all of the consenting nations.

There seems to be some reason to believe the delay in fixing the date on which sanctions must begin is connected with the recent Anglo-French negotiations. The French Premier, Pierre Laval, appears still to cling to the hope that Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy can be persuaded to accept a peaceful settlement.

The British Minister for League Affairs, Anthony Eden, has consistently given the impression of finality by asking for the adoption of ultimate dates. But in reality on this occasion a respite is accorded, and in the next 10 days much may happen, perhaps changing radically the whole outlook.

Meanwhile, however, some dele-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Boston Day... Textile, Salem, Employment, El...

(Continued from Page 1)

is a Salem resident of 72 years standing and disliked even the thought of a permanent close-down or removal of the plant to a more favorable location in the South where wages are 20 per cent lower.

"If the plant moved," he said, "it would end my career in business. I would not go with it but would stay in Salem in retirement." Mr. Smith revealed that the company and its workers had held 20 conferences and that they were just as far apart now as ever. The company still insists upon a 20 per cent cut in wages. The workers maintained their stand on a 15 per cent increase. The losses to workers since the strike started aggregates $320,000 in wages.

Employment—Upturn In State Industry Shown

Massachusetts labor situation looked definitely brighter today, according to the State Department of Labor and Industry. Figures released yesterday showed that an increase of 5870 in the number of persons employed in manufacturing plants was noted during the middle of September as with a corresponding period in August. Manufacturing establishments numbering some 1542 had in their employ during the week in September 245,538 persons, while in the previous month only 239,668 were on the pay rolls.

Weekly pay rolls, in turn, showed a big increase. During the September period pay rolls amounted to $5,013,854 while August had $4,841,746.

The upturn in pay roll and employment figures is contributed to seasonal factors.

Reinhardt—Harvard Bemoans Absence of Name

Harvard tradition is crumbling. For the first time since 1820 no student can be found in the Yard with a name to keep alive the Reinhardt legend. There are Burkhardt's, Einhardts, and even Hartwicks in the old freshman dormitories, but not one solitary Reinhardt. Harvard graduates are shaking their heads sadly as they learn of the predicament of the Yard this fall. For the Reinhardt tradition is one of the very oldest the college has.

Back in the dim distant limbo of Harvard glory when students hurried from the Castle Square Theater in Boston to catch the 12 o'clock horsecar at Park Street for Harvard Square there lived one Reinhardt, on the top floor of Thayer Hall, one of the most ancient dormitories in the Yard. Reinhardt had no friends. Each night he heard men standing below the windows of Thayer Hall calling to friends above. Gradually the dormitory would empty of men, until finally he alone remained in his solitary room. Reinhardt was naturally timid. He feared that the other men in the dormitory would realize that he had no friends and as a consequence that he would become a marked man. Finally his fear crystallized into action.

He formed the habit of hiding himself in the bushes near Thayer in the late evenings and shouting his own name up to his window. Occasionally he would disguise his voice, making it appear that he had several friends who called him each night. But one night the students found out his ruse. Thereafter many voices shouted his name nightly, in teasing fun.

Reinhardt lost his timidity in defending his name so in later times the name became a symbol for commencing a riot. A group of students from one dormitory, gathered under a rival dormitory, would commence hostilities by shouting the classic name. Usually there was a Reinhardt living in the building they attacked. Exchanges of water and missiles followed, which eventually developed into a riot.

In the last few years Reinhardts have been plentiful in Harvard Yard. The riot of 1932 found its origin in just such a group of students standing under the window of the particular Reinhardt who inhabited the Yard at that time.

But this fall the Yard is quiet. The new freshmen appear preoccupied with their own affairs as they move along under the old elms in twos or threes or singly. When Reinhardts dwelt in the Yard, freshmen traveled in gangs of not less than 10.

From New York has come the unofficial news that the New York Harvard Club, dismayed at the possibility of the Reinhardt legend becoming a myth, have started a "Joe Reinhardt Fund." The fund will be completed next fall, and will finance the college education of any man by the name of Reinhardt who can be induced to attend Harvard. If no bona fide candidate can be found the club will gladly give the money to an enterprising newsboy of some other name, who will enter Harvard under the alias "Reinhardt."

Irish—Charitable Society to Hold Meeting

Oldest Irish organization in the United States is the Boston Charitable Irish Society (non-sectarian) founded in 1737. Each month it holds a meeting, hears speeches, transacts business all to the end that "affectionate and compassionate concern for their countrymen in these parts" may be demonstrated. An Irishman's troubles are shared by his neighbors the world over.

Under the genially wielded gavel of William J. Barry, president, the 1200 members of the Society will meet Monday night at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Principal speaker scheduled is Thomas A. Daly, Philadelphia columnist, and one of the first presidents of the American Press Humorists Association.

From Ireland the society brought a quaint manner of inviting membership. Reads the ancient Rule and Order:

"The keykeepers are to attend Gentlemen and others, natives of Ireland, or of Irish extraction, residing in these parts, or transients, to acquaint them with the charitable design and nature of this society, and to invite them to contribute by the formality of delivering them a silver key, with the arms of Ireland thereon. . . ."

Mrs. Smith—Held in $10,000 as Atlas Company Witness

Having allegedly completely ignored government demands to appear as a material witness in the Atlas Tack stock fraud case in New York, Mrs. Grace Smith was held in $10,000 bail this morning by United States Commissioner Edwin C. Jenney. Charles Bartlett, Assistant United States Attorney, called Mrs. Smith's action "the most flagrant case of avoiding government process that had ever come to my attention."

WPA—Bay State Program Moves Slowly

With winter weather in New England but a few weeks away the works relief program in Massachusetts was still faltering today.

During the past week progress of the works relief program has been blocked by two government obstructions: (1) government red tape, and (2), difficulty in shutting off streams of direct relief payments. Since July these two issues have been the stumbling blocks of the works relief program.

When the bold national plan to end all direct relief payments was first drafted in July, officials set Nov. 1 as the final day of direct relief through the ERA. Jobs for 3,500,000 under the works program were scheduled to start no later than that date. Evolution from ERA to WPA was to be gradual, taking place week by week during August, September and October.

Yesterday in Washington Aubrey Williams, acting WPA administrator in the absence of Harry L. Hopkins, admitted that only 1,310,700 jobs have so far been handed out under the works program. This means that if the original order stands, 2,000,000 present ERA workers must be transferred to the WPA in the next 13 days.

The situation in Massachusetts is typical of the nation. State Administrator Arthur G. Rotch has some 7000 WPA projects amounting to $200,000,000 on file at Washington. This is nearly three times as much money as the state needs for a year's relief, but Mr. Rotch says he was ordered to prepare such a plan.

Meanwhile, the 100,000 workers in Massachusetts have been kept at work all fall, but on ERA direct relief funds. The WPA has been ready to move forward in this state for a month now, but Washington congestion, according to Mr. Rotch, has blocked this possibility. Mr. Rotch has received about $4,500,000 for WPA projects in the last two weeks. This money is to pay for projects to last a year and therefore it is hardly a serious start toward the transition from ERA to WPA.

Mr. Rotch today resigned himself to a waiting game. "The 100,000 on ERA will be taken care of," he stated recently. "If Washington delays the WPA program we will get direct ERA grants. I shall soon ask for $6,500,000 ERA funds for November."

Medals—Horticulturist Society Awards Are Made

Four gold medal awards were today claimed by their recipients as the Massachusetts Horticulture Society announced their presentation.

Prof. Oakes Ames was awarded the George Robert White Medal for consideration of his eminent service to horticulture over a long period of years, including his work as botanist, as an orchid authority, as a teacher and as a director of Harvard University's horticultural and botanical institutions.

Other recipients were William N. Craig of Weymouth, M. H. Horvath Mentor, Ohio, and Arthur Grove of London. Each recipient was a skilled horticulturalist in varying types of work.

Elevated—Utilities Board Urges Innovations

Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway were experiencing a certain amount of justifiable satisfaction today as it was made public that, because of their efficient operation of the El, the State Department of Public Utilities had been unable to recommend further economy devices during the last two years.

However, to check any unwonted pride, the commission warned the company against any curtailment of its present service.

The report of the utilities commissioners, which was sumbitted yesterday, made several recommendations for increasing the company's revenues. Among them were the following:

1. Substitution of trackless trolleys for buses and street cars now operating on certain surface routes. Electric power costs but one cent a kilowatt hour, the report pointed out.

2. Sterner prosecution of taxicab drivers who solicit customers illegally along the car lines. The El is said to lose at least $50,000 a year from this competition.

3. The study of the fare system and recommendation that more weekly passes be sold.

4. Continuation of present economies.

In a separate report, Commissioner Abraham C. Webber renewed his recommendation for public ownership of the road and, pending such action, suggested that the El be exempted from such charges as the state gasoline tax, which absorbs $140,000 of the company's income every year.

The commission also suggested that employees of the line who were receiving partial compensation for their telephone service might pay for this themselves.

Sheehan—Honored By Training School Alumni

Congratulations were in order today for Boston's police department. For Capt. James Sheehan, head of Bureau of Records, was elected president of the alumni of the police training school which has just finished a three-months course in Washington.

Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeny expressed his pleasure at this appointment by sending a telegram to Captain Sheehan.

J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Department of Justice in Washington, also complimented Captain Sheehan and said it was easy to see that Boston was first in line with its many police protective improvements.

Glass—Unique Exhibit Of Laligue Articles Made

On the second floor of a downtown department store there is a display of animals, people and things. The items displayed are not real, but of glass, executed by the Paris factory of Rene Lalique, designer and sculptor.

One's attention is attracted to an unblinking, apparently unconcerned cat. Of lifelike proportions and of clear glass, the piece appears as if it might purr at any moment. In the cat, as in all Lalique pieces, it is virtually impossible to find a flaw in the glass. Alongside are several pigeons, owls and pheasants.

Among the more striking pieces is an illuminated tulip plaque. It consists of a solid glass base in which are inserted, so expertly that no part is visible, indirect lighting fixtures. These throw rays upward to illuminate several tulips, clustered at the top of the plaque.

Vying for second honors are a siren clock and several exquisite glass panels. The clock, circular in shape, is so cunningly set in a solid block of glass that it seems to have been there always, not inserted by men. The panels, varied in design, range from those with concentric figures to small ones with squares and other designs. All panels are entirely of glass. No other material is used.

Rene Lalique comes from the village of Ay, province of Champagne. Starting as a jeweler, with spare time spent at sketching and sculpture, for which he won wide acclaim, he became a free-lancer.

Recognition of his achievement came when the French Government asked him to exhibit his work in the Louvre for one year, an honor neither before nor since accorded a living artist.

[An illustrated article concerning English glass dating from the Roman occupation appears on today's Home Building and Furnishing Page.]

Christmas—Tague Starts 'Mail Early' Drive

Boston today prepared for the handling of Christmas mails.

Postmaster Peter F. Tague held meetings with heads of 25 subpost offices and 300 carriers to start a drive whereby Boston citizens will "shop early and mail early."

An additional burden of approximately 30,000,000 cards and letters are anticipated by postal authorities this year. To mail and shop early will aid postal employees to speed the mails along and avoid congestion.

Biennial Sessions Favored at Hearing

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19 (AP)—Indorsement of the proposal for biennial sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature was expressed by spokesmen for taxpayers' groups, chambers of commerce, Granges, and civic organizations of this area at a public hearing held by the special legislative redress commission here tonight. Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose was chairman.

Arguments were chiefly that legislative sessions every other year, instead of each year, would reduce the cost of government and would decrease the number of "freak" bills introduced. No one appeared at the hearing in opposition to the biennial session plan.

New England to Lose 28 CCC Camps by Spring

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Abandonment of 28 CCC camps during the next six-months period in New England was announced yesterday by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Ten of the discontinued camps are in Massachusetts, six in Vermont, five in New Hampshire, four in Maine, two in Conecticut, and one in Rhode Island.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Today's High Lights

7:00 WNAC, "Family on Tour": Jim Crowley; soloists; orchestra.
7:30 WNAC, Band concert; Niagara Falls; legend.
8:00 WAAB, "We Americans"; interviews by Dr. Walter Pitkin.
8:00 WEEI, "The Hit Parade"; soloists; Lennie Hayton's Orchestra.
8:15 WBZ, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, Rubinoff's Orchestra; Virginia Rea; Jan Peerce.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:15 WBZ, Russian Symphonic Choir.
9:15 WAAB, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor.
9:30 WEEI, Chateau: Wallace Beery; Jackie Cooper; Evelyn Laye; George Givot; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, Gala Tour of CBS Studios: acoustical demonstrations.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Robeson, baritone; symphony orch., Erno Rapee, conductor.
10:30 WNAC, Jack Hylton's Orchestra, relayed by short waves from S. S. Normandie.

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Concert pianist	North Carolina-	Football game	Darbininkas Lith-
5:15	Children's Corner	Georgia game	Baseball school	uanian musicale
5:30	String Ensemble	Temple of Song;	Dailey's Orchestra	Sport Matinee
5:45	Week-End News Rev'w	cappella choir	High school scores	Sport Matinee
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	"Evening Tattler";	News Service	Talk, F. W. Wile
6:15	Kindergarten; variety	News; music	Sport Comment	CBS vocal trio
6:30	News; features	Network speaker	Football Reporter	Getting the News
6:45	Jamboree: variety	Talk, Neal O'Hara	Dramatic sketch	CBS vocalist
7:00	World in Review	"Sports Review";	'Family on Tour';	News Service
7:15	Irish Minstrels	Musical Moments;	Frank Parker	Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Message of Israel:	Popular vocal	Band concert; In-	Eddie Dooley
7:45	Rabbi J. B. Wise	Strange Facts	dian legend; falls	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00	Lucille Manners	"The Hit Parade";	Minute Men: studio	"We Americans";
8:15	Boston Symphony	Lennie Hayton's	speakers	informal forum
8:30	Orchestra, Dr. Serge	Orchestra; solo-	Paige's Orchestra;	String ensemble
8:45	Koussevitzky, con-	ists; chorus	vocal soloists	Organ recital
9:00	ductor	Rubinoff's Orch.;	Nino Martini;	News Service
9:15	Russian Symph. Choir	vocal soloists	chorus; orchestra.	Chicago Symphony
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau: Wallace	Marty May-time;	Orchestra concert,
9:45	program from Chi-	Beery; Jackie	Augustine's Orch.	from Orchestra
10:00	cago; soloists and	Cooper; Evelyn	Gala Tour of CBS	Hall, conducted
10:15	specialties	Laye; G. Givot	Studios: acousti-	by Dr. Frederick
10:30	"Carefree Carnival";	Joe Reichman and	cal tests	Stock; Tchaikov-
10:45	popular variety	his orchestra	Spotlight Revue	sky's Symphony
11:00	Reports, news;	Hugh Forecasts; news	News Service	No. 4, feature
11:15	Barrett's Orchestra	Sports; music	Hutton's Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orch.
11:30	Ray Noble and	his Reggie Childs and	Perley Stevens and	Claude Hopkins &
11:45	dance orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra

Sunday's High Lights

12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra: Verdi's "La Traviata," with chorus and soloists.
12:45 WNAC, First short-wave relay from Riga, Latvia.
2:00 WBZ, Magic Key: Harold Bauer, pianist; Swedish Male Chorus; Richard Himber's Orchestra; Walter Huston and Nan Sunderland in scene from "Othello"; Frank Black's Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, "Vox Pop"; sidewalk interviews.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Otto Klemperer, conductor; Lawrence Gilman, program commentator.
5:30 WAAB, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit, songs; Shilkret's Orchestra.
7:00 WBZ, Jack Benny; Michael Bartlett; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
7:00 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
7:30 WNAC, Phil Baker and company in the "Great American Tour."
8:30 WNAC, Leslie Howard in Jeffrey Farnol's "The Amateur Gentleman."
9:00 WNAC, Sunday Evening Hour: Dalies Frantz, pianist; symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Pageant of Youth:	Trinity Church	Salt Lake City	"Treilicher Kabt-
12:15	amateurs; orchestra.	Piano Club	choir and organ	sen"; Jewish dra-
12:30	Radio City Symphony	University of Chi-	CBS vocalist; or-	matic sketch
12:45	Orchestra; Verdi's	cago Round Table	Relsy from Latvia	Polish program
1:00	"La Traviata," with	Jewish Charities	Religious period	String ensemble,
1:15	soloists; chorus	speaker; music	with speakers,	from network
1:30	High Lights of the	Words and Music:	soloists; music	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	Bible: talk; music	soloists; narrator.	Sisters of Skillet	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Magic Key: Harold	Bible Players: dra-	News Service	Augustine's Orch.;
2:15	Bauer; chorus; orch-	matic sketch	Special sport	Patti Chapin
2:30	estras; Walter Hus-	"Vox Pop"; side-	program from	Network readings.
2:45	ton; speakers	walk interviews.	New York	Mixed quartet
3:00	"Your English"	Walter Smith and	Special sport	New York Philhar-
3:15	Pine Mountain Mer-	his orchestra	program from	monic-Symphony
3:30	rymakers: music	'The Widow's Son,'	New York	Orchestra, Otto
3:45	Jewish program	dramatic sketch.	Special sport	Klemperer, con-
4:00	National Vespers: Dr.	"The Band Goes to	program from	ductor; program
4:15	Harry E. Fosdick	Town"; popular	New York	comment by Law-
4:30	Jewels for Tomorrow.	NBC vocalist	Special sport	rence Gilman;
4:45	Miners Quartet	Oriental Orchestra	program	Carnegie Hall
5:00	"Roses and Drums":	Penthouse Sere-	Adrian O'Brien	"Melodiana": solo-
5:15	Civil War drama	nade: variety	McGinley's Orch.	ists; orchestra
5:30	Becker dog talk	Dream Drama	Terhune dog story.	Sanderson and
5:45	Week-End News Rev'w	Goodman's Orch.	String Quintet	Crumit; orchestra.
6:00	News; talk by Adowa	Religious period,	News Service	National amateur
6:15	veteran; orchestra	from New York	Popular vocalists	night; orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	Venetians: orch-	and organist	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular soloists	Hawaiian music	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny; Michael	K-7, secret serv-	Alexander Wooll-	Evening service
7:15	Bartlett; orchestra	ice sketch	cott, "Crier"	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Robert Ripley; Harriet	Garden talk	Phil Baker and	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra	News; music	company; orch.	Church; sermon;
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	Eddie Cantor;	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour: so-	orchestra with	Anson Weeks's Or.	choir; organ
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Leslie Howard in	Horace Heidt's
8:45	ists; vocal groups	vocal sextet	Farnol drama	concert orchestra.
9:00	"Life Is a Song": so-	Rakov's Music and	Dalies Frantz,	Theremin; poems
9:15	loists; orchestra	popular soloists	pianist; symph-	News Service
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	ony orchestra,	Chicago Sunday
9:45	Neila Goodelle	of Familiar Music	Victor Kolar, con.	Evening Forum
10:00	Sunday Evening at	Paul Robeson,	Amateur Theater	Wayne King and
10:15	Seth Parker's	baritone; symph-	of the Air	his orchestra
10:30	Bill Wirges's Orch.;	ony orchestra,	Hylton's Or., from	'Lamplit Hour";
10:45	vocal soloists	Erno Rapee, con.	S. S. Normandie	record program

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:05 WBZ, "City Voices"; description of Census Bureau.
11:00 WEEI, NBC Light Opera Company; orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; high lights of Kansas City stock show.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: History—"St. Augustine."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Hammerstein's Music Hall: Cissie Loftus; Jack Norworth; Lucy Monroe.
8:30 WEEI, Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Paris Musicale: Odette Myrtil; Pickens Sisters; soloist; Warnow's Orch.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Radio Theater: "Merely Mary Ann," with Joan Bennett.
9:30 WEEI, Grace Moore, soprano; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "What Must We Pay for Peace? Sir Norman Angell.
10:00 WEEI, Lullaby Lady: male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour: soloists; players; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Daily news dramatizations.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: "Rural Electrification," Morris L. Cooke.

Rhode Island Plant Ends Long Shutdown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CENTREDALE, R. I., Oct. 19—There is joy again in this little town of North Providence because there is life again in the Centredale Mill of the Lister Worsted Company, which has been closed for four years.

The shutters are pulled from the windows and a skeleton crew is putting the plant ready for 200 workers who will be at their machines within the next two weeks. On Monday, operations in the drawing room will be at capacity, William H. Lister, Jr., general manager, announced. He also expects the spinning room to be in full operation by Wednesday.

When the plant was closed four years ago, officials of the company announced that such action was necessary due to business conditions. All those who will report for work within the next two weeks have been on the town relief rolls.

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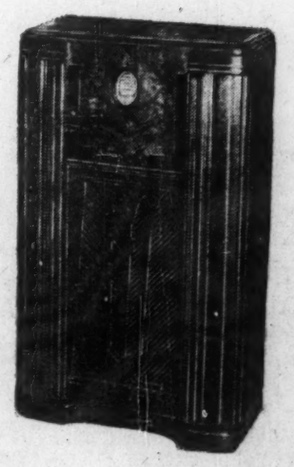

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Youth Hostel Movement in U. S. to Observe First Anniversary

Dedication of new headquarters in Northfield, Mass., to be attended by Mrs. Roosevelt and other notables — Chain of hostels extends over 500 miles of territory in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18—It is now very easy—and very inexpensive—for New England youths to take a jaunt, afoot or awheel, about the countryside. It is easy because of the recent extension of a successful German idea to these shores. This idea provides hotels at suitable intervals where food and shelter and chaperonage are supplied at a minimum of cost and a maximum of efficiency.

This little community on the banks of the Connecticut River will soon celebrate the anniversary of the first American year of these hotels, or "hostels" as they are called in the European manner, with dedication of a new home for the movement on this side of the Atlantic. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will attend the ceremonies, it was announced here today.

Are 35 Hostels

Stretching through Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont is a 500-mile chain of 35 hostels, located not more than 15 or 20 miles apart. The distance between them can be covered comfortably each day over trails or highways, either on foot or by bicycle. This chain has been in operation since June, and to date nearly 3000 youth have tramped or biked over the loop through these three New England states.

The American hostel system was pioneered by Mr. and Mrs. Monroe and Isobel Smith, operators of the hostel at Northfield, which is the American headquarters and the "beginning" of the New England loop. In the summer of 1933 they were commissioned by Columbia University to take a high school group on an international friendship tour.

In this tour they came to know the hostels of European countries and eventually met the world founder and leader, Richard Schirrmann, of Burg Altena, Westfalen, Germany, who incidentally is now the Smiths' house guest at Northfield. He has just finished a tour of the American chain of hostels.

Becomes Logical Leaders

From Mr. Schirrmann the Smiths caught the spirit of the hostel movement. They came to know the recognized national leaders of other hostel groups located in England, Holland, Switzerland, Luxembourg, France and Poland. They thus became the logical leaders of the American movement and were invited by the international conference to carry the work to the United States.

Last year in December, therefore, the first American youth hostel was opened in a portion of a fine residence in East Northfield known as the "Chateau," chosen for the sentimental reason that it resembled Burg Altena in Westfalen. Northfield was chosen since Mr. Smith had known it as a student at Mount Hermon, and because it lay close to the White Mountains and Green Mountains.

Dr. Woolley Helps

In the formation of the American hostel chain the Smiths had the fortunate sponsorship of Dr. Mary Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, who wrote to the ministers of a number of New England communities and through their cooperation secured reliable homesteads to be used as hostels.

Eventually the Chateau at East Northfield was discontinued in the establishment of the first international hostel in Northfield proper in a rambling and spacious old homestead. There Mr. and Mrs. Smith carry on the American hostel work in a second floor office room and act as house "father" and "mother" to hostelers who occupy the other side and back of the old house as a community room and kitchen. The barn in the rear is fitted up with separate dormitories and washrooms for boys and girls in the manner of the Appalachian Mountain Club huts in the White Mountains. In the rear of the grounds at Northfield is a fieldstone fireplace where outdoor cooking may be done in summer.

American hostels operate under the same rules as the foreign hostels. A membership costing one dollar entitles any youth, boy or girl, to use the full facilities of any hostel in the United States for only 25 cents a day.

Straps to Bicycle

Each hosteler either packs on his back or straps to his bicycle carrier his personal articles and food. Among his personal articles he is required to have a sleeping sack consisting of two sheets sewn together. This sack is fastened by strings to the hostel beds and the hostel supplies blankets at no charge. Thus laundry expense at the hostels is kept at a minimum which permits the low overnight charge.

Since most hostel guests can easily purchase food along the highways, there is no necessity to pack quantities of it. Some hostels carry staple goods so that a guest arriving late may purchase what he needs from the hostel pantry. Sometimes in cold weather the hostel operators may have hot soup prepared for guests when they arrive, a service which is much appreciated.

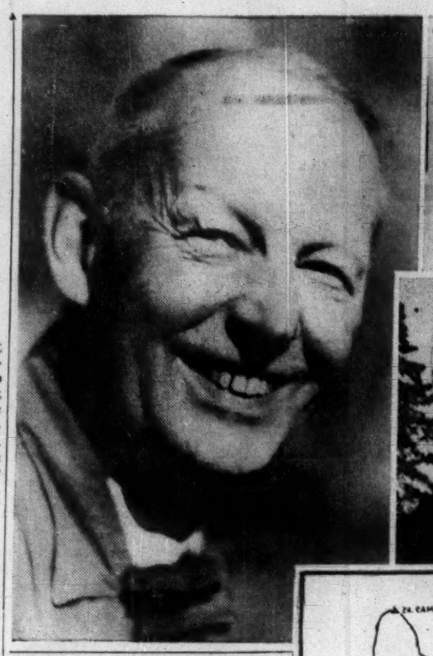
The facilities of each hostel are thrown open to members without reserve. They are expected to clean up after them and leave their sleeping quarters and the kitchen shipshape for the next arrivals. Thus an attempt is made to inculcate a sense of cleanliness and order in the youthful guests.

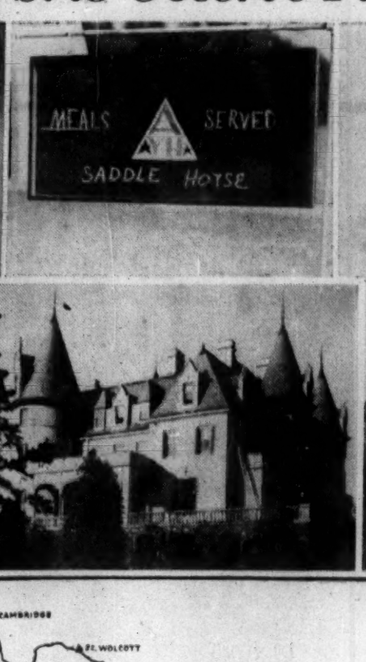
Control Is Firm

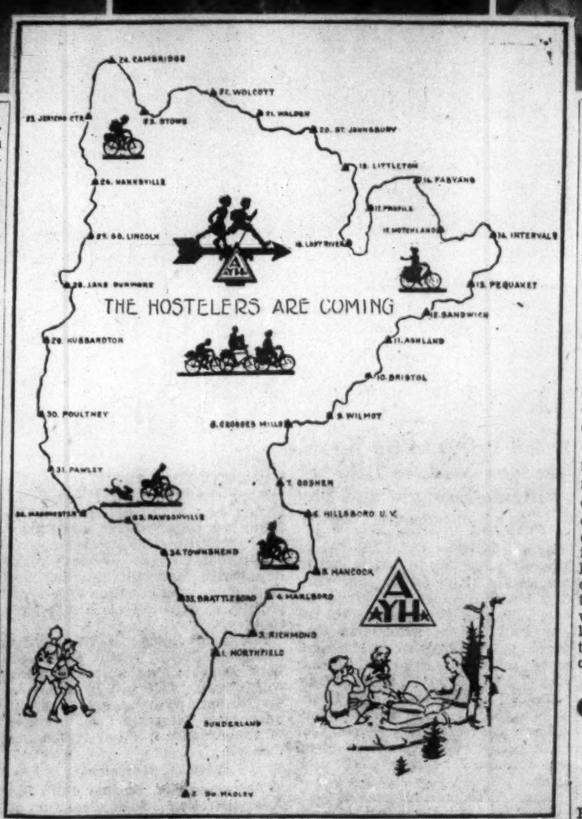
Control of the hostels is benevolent but may be firm if the occasion requires it. Each guest is required to deposit his membership card with the house "parents." In case of any serious misbehavior the house parents may deprive the offending guest of his card which automatically bars him from the use of the hostels. Neither smoking nor drinking is permitted.

According to Mr. and Mrs. Smith there has never been reported from anywhere in the New England chain conduct meriting censure.

From these New England beginnings Mr. and Mrs. Smith hope to see the hostel idea spread throughout the United States. They visualize an international exchange of youth through these hostels which may promote the cause of world peace. For, they say, it may be hard for future statesmen to keep their national rivalries alive if they stop to remember the days they spent together as youths in these hostels.







Photos by a Staff Photographer

Left—Richard Schirrman, Founder of World Youth Hostel Association at Burg Altena, Westfalen, Germany. Top Center—Sign in Front of Typical Youth Hostel in Richmond, N. H. Lower Center—The Chateau at Northfield, Mass., a Portion of Which Was the First American Youth Hostel. Right—Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Smith, Co-founders of the American Youth Hostels Association. Lower—Map of Area Covered by Hostels

Yale Publication 'Outwits' Grid Officials

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19 (AP)—The Yale Record, humorous undergraduate publication, "outwitted" the Yale Athletic Association today on a Yale-Navy football program, but it looked as though the latter eventually will have the final laugh.

The Record chose today to make its fortnightly appearance and used for its cover an almost exact reproduction of the A. A.'s official program. The humorous magazine sold for 25 cents while the charge for the official program was 50 cents. Yale officials, who failed to see any humor in the confusion which arose among persons attending the football contest, plan to take action against the "plotters."

Sibley Commends Non-Export Rule To Manufacturers

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 19 (AP)—The hope that America will not become entangled in the Italian-Ethiopian situation and that United States manufacturers will refrain from shipping goods to the two nations while they are at war was expressed here last night by Harper Sibley of Rochester, N. Y., president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

"Greater than any business which might result," he told the annual meeting of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, "is the preservation of the peace and integrity of this country. I hope we can count on it that America will not entangle herself in this situation." Mr. Sibley criticized the Federal Administration which he said was competing with private business, handling relief problems unwisely and imposing taxes not for revenue but to enforce compliance with its program.

Origin of Nebulae Studied by Hubble

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19 (AP)—Families of nebulae, averaging 500 of these "island universes" for each family, have been seen in the world's largest telescope, Dr. Edwin P. Hubble Mt. Wilson astronomer, reported at Yale University last night.

Each nebula is a star system like the Milky Way in size, though some may be in quite different stages of evolution, without even having developed into separate stars to any complete extent.

These family groups, Dr. Hubble said, suggest a possibility that nebulae may originate in clusters whose disintegration populates the general field of the heavens.

The nebulae clusters were detected during 1238 separate "samplings" of space by the great telescopes on Mt. Wilson. Each sample was a very narrow but deep photograph, exposed so long that it penetrated to the very end of the telescope's seeing powers.

The spots in the sky thus seen showed as many nebulae as stars—a startling fact when it is considered that each nebula is probably a collection of billions of stars.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"KIND LADY" (Copley) — Melodrama adapted from novel by Hugh Walpole. 8:30.

"THE OLD MAID" (Plymouth)—The Theater Guild presents the 1935 Pulitzer prize play, with Judith Anderson and Helen Menken. 8:30.

"THE GREAT WALTZ" (Boston Opera House)—Spectacular musical play from Radio City. Book by Moss Hart. Dances by Albertina Rasch. Music by Johann Strauss, Sr. and Jr. 8:15.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"This Is the Life," with Jane Withers, Sally Blane, John McGuire, Francis Ford and others. Fenway: 12:45, 2:11, 5:27, 7:53, 10:19. Paramount: 10:45, 11:16 a. m., 3:45, 6:15, 8:45. "Personal Maid's Secret," featuring Margaret Lindsay, Warren Hull, Anita Louise and Ruth Donnelly. Fenway: 1:58, 4:24, 6:40, 9:06. Paramount: 9:27, 11:58 a. m., 2:29, 5, 7:30, 10.

METROPOLITAN—Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray in "Hands Across the Table," adapted from Vina Delmar's novel "Bracelets." El Brendel in person, assisted in big stage revue by radio and musical comedy headliners. 11:11 a. m., 1:58, 4:15, 7:45, 10:30.

UPTOWN—"Two For Tonight," 1, 3:25, 5:50 8:15, 10:40. Also "Super Speed," with Norman Foster and Florence Rice. 2:18, 4:43, 7:08, 9:33. Major Bowes' Amateurs, 2:01, 4:26, 6:51, 9:16.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Call of the Wild." 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. "Gay Deception." 2, 5, 8.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Old Dog Tray," a Terrytown cartoon. Color comic strip of "Mutt and Jeff." Sport reel. "Taming the Wild." 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper in "O'Shaughnessy's Boy." Both theaters: 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "It's in the Air," with Una Merkel and Ted Healy. Orpheum: 9:55. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

EXETER—Edmund Lowe and Karen Morley in "Thunder in the Night." 2:05, 5, 7:55. Also "Here Comes the Band," with Ted Lewis and Virginia Bruce. 3:20, 6:50, 9:10.

FINE ARTS—"Peasants." Latest Soviet film. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. Also "The Robber Kitten," a Silly Symphony.

BOSTON—"Fighting Youth," with Charles Farrell. 10:50 a. m., 2:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. Also Les Marcus's Continental Revue.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Last Days of Pompeii." 10:33 a. m., 12:48, 3:03, 5:18, 7:33, 9:48. Also seventh issue of "March of Time" and colored cartoon.

TREMONT—Edmund Lowe and Claire Trevor in "Black Sheep." Also "Awakening of Jim Burke." 8:30 a. m. to 11:30.

UNIVERSITY—Clark Gable and Loretta Young in "Call of the Wild." 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. "Accent on Youth." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

MAJESTIC—"The Crusades," with Henry Wilcoxon. Loretta Young. 2:15, 8:15.

MODERN—"Special Agent." 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Call of the Wild," with Jack Oakie. 8:45, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

CABARET AND DANCE—Under auspices of the Grand Court, Order of the Amaranth, Inc., of Massachusetts, proceeds for Grand Court Benevolent Fund. George W. Brown Hall, Huntington Ave. 6.

FORD HALL FORUM PLAYERS—Three one-act plays, The Barn, 36 Joy St. 8:30.

Tomorrow

ROGER W. BABSON—Talk before Wellesley Hills Congregational Church, with showing of chart showing relationship between church attendance and business activity. 11.

CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS—Dr. Stidger on "Some Whisper of the Vast Unseen." 10:45; talking picture, 7:30. Morgan Memorial, Shawmut Ave.

BOSTON COMMON TERCENTENARY—Final events in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of Boston Common, musical and historical festival; band, costumed groups, choruses, talks, etc., Boston Common, all afternoon.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM—Concert by Mr. Jacobus Langendoen, Mr. Edmond Boucher and Mr. Samuel Gardiner. 3.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Rambler meeting, meet at 4 p. m. at home of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Richardson, 104 Robinwood Ave., Jamaica Plain.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Special bus, North Station, 10 a. m.

FORD HALL FORUM—Sir Norman Angell, Nobel Peace Prize Winner for 1933; talk on "Why a World Wanting Peace, Gets War," discussion period. Ford Hall, Ashburton Place. 7:45. Doors opened to public 7:30.

Events Monday

COPLEY-PLAZA—Card Clothing Manufacturers Association, meeting, 9:30.

MONDAY CLUB OF WEYMOUTH—Mrs. Bernard S. Savean of Brockton, state chairman of Motion Picture, speaker; showing of motion picture "Globe Trotting," by American Express Company, entertainment, Clapp Memorial Hall. 2:15.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, probably with occasional showers; moderate to fresh southwest to west winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, possibly occasional light rain late tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair, slightly warmer tonight; Sunday partly cloudy, possibly occasional light rain in the north portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, slightly warmer tonight; Sunday partly cloudy.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west winds tonight, shifting to fresh to strong southwest on Sunday; weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	76	Minneapolis	54	70
Bermuda	72	72	New Orleans	70	82
Chicago	52	70	New York	58	76
Denver	46	74	Norfolk	62	78
Helena	38	68	Philadelphia	56	80
Jacksonville	68	76	St. Louis	60	68
Kansas City	52	72	San Francisco	56	80
Los Angeles	62	88	Washington	58	80
Miami	78	80			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 19.
—Maximum, Oct. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:56 p. m.; height, 9.0 feet
Sunday, 5:37 a. m.; height, 8.0 feet
Light All Vehicles at 5:27 p. m.

Young Kermit Roosevelt Faces Speeding Charge

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 19 (AP)—Kermit Roosevelt Jr., 19, a Harvard student and grandson of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, yesterday was under summons to appear in district court Wednesday on the charge of speeding.

He was stopped after a three-quarter-mile chase in Auburn, on the southwest cutoff, Sept. 29 by Trooper James E. Cronin of the Brookfield Barracks of the State Police. It is alleged that Roosevelt was driving at 75 miles an hour.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

gation and Bureau of Prisons were "miles and miles ahead of anything they have there."

'Career Women'—Return in Business Foreseen

By the Associated Press

ALBANY, N. Y.—"Career women" will soon regain their place in the business world, in the opinion of Miss Susan Brandeis, only woman member of New York State's Board of Regents.

"The period of the depression when career women had to take second place jobs because men needed the better positions is about over," she told members of the council of women of the State Education Department today.

Debacle—Apprehended by G. O. P. Senator

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO—Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R-Del.) termed President Roosevelt's administration "the era of deception" today, and said there was danger it would become "the debacle" of 1933-41 unless ended in 1937.

When the Supreme Court decreed the NRA unconstitutional, the Senator said, "the President took a sullen and unpatriotic attitude, and showed clearly that he believed the welfare of America depended more upon the dictatorial power that had been given to him by Congress, than upon the restrictions placed upon him by the Constitution itself."

Vienna—Calm Despite Cabinet Upheaval

VIENNA—Superficially, the Cabinet shift here has been accomplished without disorder. A torchlight parade and speeches, the Associated Press reports, concluded the first day under the new regime. The ousted Major Fey made it known that he had stepped out voluntarily on request of Chancellor Schuschnigg, "for the general welfare." Thus face was saved, and the Fey elements in the Vienna police were adjured to refrain from protest.

What disorder there may have been brewing under the surface, however, is an open question. It is said to be hardly time enough, yet, for the opposition to this pro-Italian lurch of the Cabinet to seep through the censorship.

A "co-ordination" drive on the German model was in the air today, as the new Cabinet decided to unify all youth organizations. This follows the unification of Austrian armed forces, and observers hesitate to predict how far this sort of dictated centralization may be carried.

Mexico—Lull Ensues in Rebel Raids

By the Associated Press

SANTA ANA, Sonora, Mex.—Rebel forces claimed to have forced out government officials in several cities, it was reported here today.

At the same time there was a lull in the raiding activities, coincident with rumors that roving bands, which have claimed 10 lives in two weeks of sporadic attacks, have disbanded.

Mexico City—Northern Sonora's troublesome outlaws are nothing more than a small band of rebels who hide in the mountains, Gov. Ramon Ramos said today in denying reports he would resign as chief executive of that state.

That statement coincided with one by the War Department that a small group has fled to the Sonora Mountains, avoiding the pursuit of federal forces.

Reich—Centralizes Local Government Finance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The virtually dictatorial powers of Economics Minister Schacht were today extended to control of the various states' banks by Cabinet decrees. Complete authority to regulate local government finance thus comes into his hands. It is now said that the machinery for centralized control of Germany's financial organism is so complex that no one but Herr Schacht can comprehend and regulate it.

Great national tasks which the Government must perform in connection with its labor creation schemes, the decree explains, can only be accomplished when the important state banks are directly under unified government leadership.

Berlin (AP)—Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller will shortly submit his resignation to Hanns Kerrl, Minister of Church Affairs, it was said in church circles today.

Bishop Müller, deprived of virtually all the privileges of his office since the appointment of Herr Kerrl, has been held by the Confessional Synod leaders as the major obstacle to religious peace.

A ROYAL Sale

Brand New 1935 ROYAL Portables

$33.50

Factory Price NOW $39.50

Pica type—capital and small letters—single and double spacing—left and right hand shift keys—adjustable marginal stop—fully guaranteed for one year—complete with carrying case.

PAY $1.00 WEEKLY

N. E. Largest Typewriter House

RENTED Monthly $3.00

3 Months for $7.50

The initial rental payment may be applied against purchase price.

FREE 5 LESSONS IN TOUCH TYPING WITH EACH MACHINE

VISIT OUR NEW STORE

E. A. RAPHAEL CO.

49 BROMFIELD STREET BOSTON HANCOCK 8585

Gowns, Suits Ensembles

Also Custom Made Garments

designed and fitted to suit the individual needs.

Weymouth Gowns

331 BOYLSTON ST. KEN. 7698

Made and packaged in England exclusively for Stearns in Boston

English Bath Salts

5-pound canisters

$1.75

We have sold tons of this article. It is made of the finest ingredients and may be ordered in rose, violet or verbena odor. On sale, street floor.

R. H. Stearns Company BOSTON

A Close-Out Sale of Kenwood's nationally well known "Ramcrest" Blankets

100% virgin wool in solid colors, bound with satin. Made to sell regularly for $10. Now being discontinued by the mill.

Sale price $7.50 each

There are no lovelier blankets made than "Kenwoods." Their colors are permanent. Their wool is new live wool, soft and springy. Their 4-inch silk satin bindings are washable. Since these blankets were first manufactured, the price of wool has advanced 25%, and it is still advancing.

Size 72 by 84
Weight approximately 4½ pounds
Colors: Rose, green, blue, rose-pink, rose-beige, orchid.

Mail and telephone orders filled. Call "Liberty 0165." On sale, third floor.

R. H. STEARNS CO. BOSTON

Wedding Rings of Distinction

Genuine Orange Blossom Wedding Ring in Platinum $22.50

Other Platinum Rings $12.50 up

White or Yellow Gold Rings, $5 up

The E. B. Horn Co

429 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

Jewelers for 96 Years

STORAGE

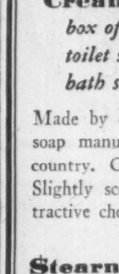
Household Goods and Effects

Security of Warehouse Appointments
Economy of Monthly Rates
Are Unexcelled

Boston Storage Warehouse Co.

Westland and Massachusetts Aves.
Huntington Ave. at Forsyth St.

Individuality of Location



FLOWERS

are symbols of happiness — what a world this would be without *flowers.*

Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time

Penn The Florist

324 Tremont Street, Boston

This store has an enviable reputation for its

Specially Boxed Made-to-order SOAPS

Call "Liberty 0165" and we will fill your order promptly from these four outstanding soap successes.

Stearns' Cold Cream Soap
box of 6 cakes
toilet size, $1.
bath size, $1.50

Made by one of the finest soap manufacturers in this country. Cold cream base. Slightly scented. In an attractive checked box.

Stearns' Hygienic Facial Soap
3 cakes, boxed $1.

An ideal soap for facials. Milk base. Slightly scented. Toilet size.

Stearns' Savon Surfin Soap
12 guest cakes, $1.
6 toilet cakes, $1.
3 large bath cakes, $1.

Bouquet, rose, violet, verbena, lilac or jasmin odor. Solid odors to the box.

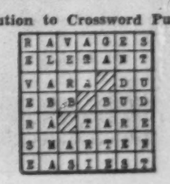
Stearns' Every-Water Soap
12 large cakes, boxed, $1.

Buttermilk content. Gives a creamy lather in hard, cold, or soft water. Bouquet, rose, violet, verbena or jasmin odor.

R. H. Stearns Company BOSTON

Jays Birthday Days—
Monday October 21st thru Saturday October 26th You may deduct one-fifth (20%) from the price tags of anything you buy here because it's our 17th Birthday.
Temple Place
Boston
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
These two tops show our ups and downs thru the 17 years

Solution to Crossword Puzzle



British Peace Ballot No Straw Vote

Dame Adelaide Livingstone tells how thousands of thousands went from door to door and how funds to keep the intimate ballot going were raised.

By a Staff Photographer

Dame Adelaide Livingstone
She Had Much to Do With the Success of the So-Called British Peace Ballot

Stirred by the dramatic success of Viscount Cecil's Peace Ballot, which put the British Government definitely behind the League of Nations, which forced the Conservative Party to listen to the people and revamp its Geneva policy, the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Association honored Dame Adelaide Livingstone, Lord Cecil's assistant, at a luncheon yesterday at the Women's City Club.

While the originator of the ballot receives merited commendation, it is fitting to apply the old maxim, "Cherchez la femme," and the "femme" in this case is an American who, through her service to Great Britain, during and since the World War, and her contribution as a member of the League of Nations staff, is probably herself unaware of the magnitude of what she has done.

Replied to Questions

Too modest even to make a speech she quietly replied to questions put to her yesterday by Boston friends of the League.

When asked how the League of Nations Union financed the undertaking which piled up a third of the total British vote, throughout England, Scotland, Wales and northern Ireland, in favor of world peace through League control, Dame Adelaide told how contributions were obtained from all over the world. As the enterprise gained publicity, through both approval and attack, money rolled into headquarters from Persia, China, Australia, South Africa, America, and everywhere else. No possible channel was overlooked.

Just a Gentle Hint

An amusing instance of native astuteness and wholehearted participation was related, wherein Dame Adelaide, hearing that Sir Norman Angell was about to receive a Nobel award, telegraphed congratulations, adding "Committee very badly off," to which Sir Norman immediately responded with a check. Volunteer workers all over Great Britain took up the balloting with enthusiasm.

Covering all accessible territory, including such remote places as the Orkney Islands and the Shetlands, the workers combed the Kingdom, in a most astonishing door-to-door canvass.

Everybody Was Busy

Thirty-eight national societies, such as the Young Men's Christian Association, all the churches, the Rotary Clubs, the universities, men who had served in the World War, widows and wives and mothers, flocked to support a poll which Conservative opponents privately branded as, well, to say the least, above the heads of the average subject.

It was Sir John Simon, it will be recalled, who told the House last November that the question of arms traders was "not one on which the verdict of the uninstructed person should be invited."

As Dame Adelaide showed in her answers, it was the "uninstructed," however, who were responsible for a large majority of those 12,000,000 votes which affected the speech Sir Samuel Hoare made at Geneva, early in September, when he gave assurance that Great Britain would back the League. Lord Cecil had said:

England Should Know It

"Well, if England does not approve the League it is time we knew it. If England does approve, then the Government should know it."

And the Government did know it, when the Conservative Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, referred to the ballot as evidence of public support in the British efforts to maintain authority of the League of Nations, which he then called "the sheet-anchor of British policy."

Even children of nine and ten, Dame Adelaide reported, having learned about the League as an event in British history, in their classrooms, went home and, out of their own understanding of its Covenant, furnished the information required in some cases to enable their parents to cast their vote.

Great Care Was Taken

That the ballot was accurate cannot be gainsaid, according to Dame Adelaide. She described the precautions taken to see that no one voted twice, that no party political material was permitted to attach itself to the union literature, all of which—all the 130 tons of it—went out from headquarters. The adverse opinions expressed by such newspapers as the Daily Telegraph, and by Lord Beaverbrook's papers, which dubbed the undertaking the "bloody ballot," really helped, she stated, to arouse public interest.

She spoke with unbounded enthusiasm of the work done by Lord Cecil, who gave her an entirely free hand in organizing the poll and who lent her services and those of her secretary for the period required. Encouraging the Massachusetts friends of the League, she counseled:

Tells What to Do

"Don't be frightened by the hugeness of conducting such a poll, if you ever get the chance, but take at least six months for preparation. And go from door to door. Don't try to do it through the mails or through the newspapers. You can't check it that way."

Dr. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard, who presided, said the meeting was one of the happiest he had attended in his 15 years' experience of League discussions, and echoed the sentiments of Dr. Eduard Beneš, president at the sixteenth Assembly of the League, on Sept. 14, when he said:

"The peace ballot initiated by the British League of Nations Union is in my opinion the outstanding event of these latter months. It has been a lesson and an example. Its organizers deserve all praise."

Lincoln Statue Unveiled as Gift To City of Buffalo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19—Bryant Baker's new statue of the youthful Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in Delaware Park, near the entrance to the Rose Garden, here today. It depicts Lincoln as a bronzed young woodsman, seated on a log, an ax at his feet, a book in his lap, and in his steady eyes the sudden vision of his great and tragic destiny.

Cast in bronze, the statue was placed on a large block of marble in a natural setting against a background of maple trees. Autumn leaves fluttered about the figure as Mr. Baker cut the cords and pulled aside the wrappings covering the statue.

Bequest in Will

The statue was made possible by a $25,000 bequest in the will of the late Mrs. Julia Spitzmiller and was presented to the city of Buffalo in memory of her husband, Frank Spitzmiller, and herself.

Mr. Baker's model was selected in competition with others from Buffalo and other parts of the county. His work is well known in Buffalo. He made the bronze figures of Presidents Grover Cleveland and Millard Fillmore which stand in exterior niches of the new Buffalo City Hall.

Mr. Baker explained that his purpose in molding the unique Lincoln figure was to show the metamorphosis of the rugged pioneer youth of Lincoln into the vision of his later career in behalf of humanity.

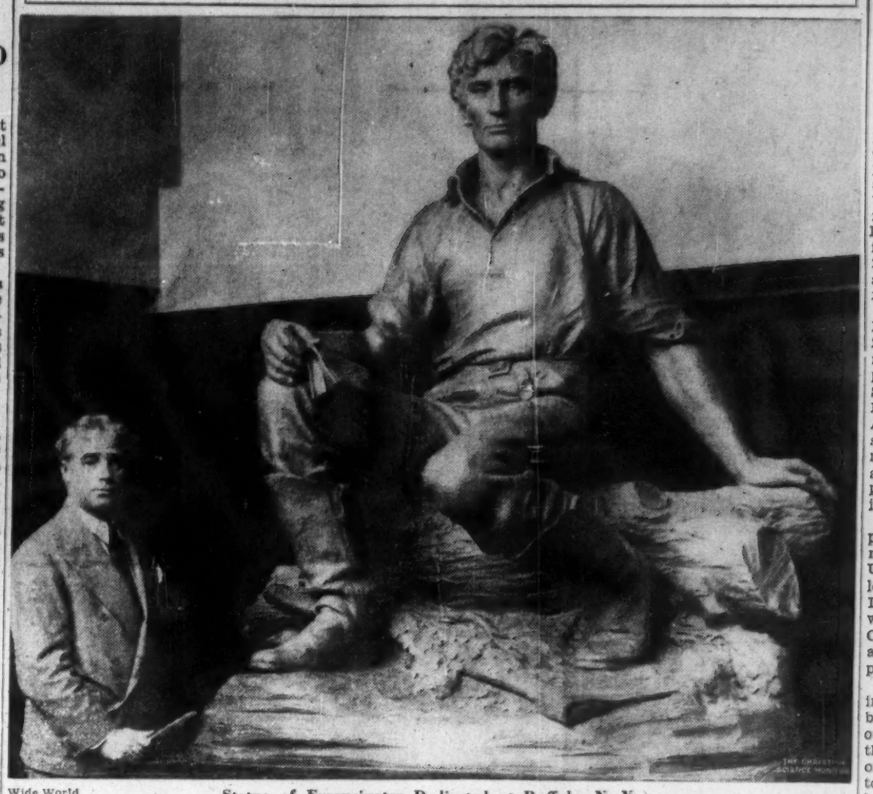
Statue Is Ideal

The statue is ideal and imaginative in the sense that there were no photographs or other material from which to work, he said. The sculptor took photographs and life masks of Lincoln, made in his later life, and worked back.

At the formal presentation ceremonies, the statue was accepted for the city by Parks Commissioner Frank A Coon, who represented Mayor George S. Zimmerman. The Spitzmiller estate was represented by Percy W. Darby, Homer J. Diamond and Frank M. Spitzmiller.

A tribute to Lincoln's work and ideals was paid in the dedication address delivered by Richard H. Templeton, of Buffalo, formerly United States Attorney in this district.

'Young Lincoln'



Wide World

Statue of Emancipator Dedicated at Buffalo, N. Y.
Bryant Baker, the Sculptor, Is Standing by His Heroic Bronze Statue, Which Stands in Delaware Park

Newsprint Trade In Canada Urged To Raise Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — A constructive policy in the co-ordination and reorganization of the Canadian newsprint industry with the formation of a sensible marketing policy was advocated by John Stadler, newsprint mill executive, in an address here. Effective co-operation, he said, would increase the industry's earning power in 1937 and probably reach a price and consumption level by 1938 satisfactory to producer and consumer.

"If a policy cannot by formulated by the industry to prevent impending disaster, the governments will step in to protect it and prevent a national calamity," Mr. Stadler declared. "I hope that the Newsprint Export Manufacturers Association will exercise influence so that they will not repeat the mistakes of the past and compete against each other by selling their product at a ridiculous reduction in export markets."

It was pointed out that the base price in Canada is $36 per ton of newsprint. The base price in the United States in the zone favorably located to Quebec mills is $40 a ton. In England the base price is £10, which is equivalent to $44.50 per ton. Over the years the English price was always lower than the Canadian price.

"I am convinced that a moderate increase in newsprint prices will not be seriously objected to by any of our American consumers, and I hope that the Canadian publishers will offer a higher price so as to live up to the proverb that charity begins at home," concluded Mr. Stadler.

Order of DeMolay Meets

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19 (AP)—Exemplification of the Legion of Honor degree of the Order of De Molay formally inaugurated the twelfth annual conclave of Massachusetts DeMolay chapters here last night. Several thousand attended the ceremony which was in charge of Leon W. Weir, Grand Council member for Massachusetts, and J. Frederic Burt of Lowell, president of Massachusetts Court, Legion of Honor.

State Parent-Teacher Group Voices Stand for Neutrality

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 19 (AP)—A vote to work for accomplishment of the Social Security Act in Massachusetts, to notify President Roosevelt of their stand for neutrality, condemnation of the teachers' oath and endorsement of educational motion pictures in the public schools were embodied in resolutions passed by the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association in concluding its annual convention here last night.

The resolutions committee turned over to Mrs. George Hoague, state chairman of legislation, copies of the resolutions, to be presented to the Massachusetts Legislature.

The resolution condemning the teachers' oath expressed the faith of the association "in the democratic form of government" and the belief that the oath "points in the direction of Fascism." "We believe," it concludes, "that our democratic form of government depends upon our children learning to think independently."

The social security resolution stated the decision of the association "to work for registration to set the national Social Security Act to work in this State so that the social reform intended by the act shall be accomplished."

Individual members were urged to notify President Roosevelt before Feb. 1 of their stand for neutrality "in all foreign wars" and that they were in favor of promoting international peace "through justice and education along the lines of a permanent court of international justice and the reduction of armaments by mutual agreement with nations."

The association also endorsed the move for establishment of a center "for the evaluation and stimulation of motion pictures to be prepared and distributed in schools."

"This is not a frivolous age and we do not intend to treat these resolutions with passive interest," declared Mrs. Hoague, in presenting the resolutions.

Stories 'Railroaded' Under Pressure Of 'Deadlines' to Count

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—The work of the reporter hurrying to catch an edition with his story will be the criterion of judgment henceforth in awarding the Pulitzer prize for distinguished reporting, according to announcement being posted on the bulletin boards of newspapers throughout the United States by request of Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of the Columbia School of Journalism.

"Good reporting" under pressure of a newspaper "deadline" rather than the "accomplishment of some public good," heretofore the requisite for this award and, therefore, apt to take in only the newspaper writer nominated to do special or feature assignments into which the edition-time element does not enter, is the new prize-winning formula, Dean Ackerman said.

The change was made, he continued, in the desire of the board of advisers of the school to make eligible for preference any newspaper man or woman, no matter how humble their post on the city desk's assignment schedule.

The board considers the element of public service adequately covered, he said, in both the Pulitzer editorial award and the award for public service on behalf of a newspaper.

Pulitzer prizes in letters and in journalism, like the Nobel prizes, hereafter will be awarded to an individual only once, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia announced today. This does not restrict the award of journalism prizes to a single newspaper, he added. Different individuals on the same newspaper may receive a journalism prize, but not more than once. The Public Service prize may, in the discretion of the Advisory Board, be awarded to the same newspaper twice.

Bread Prices to Go Up In New York as Bakers Blame Drought and Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Bakers here are preparing to add $60,000 to the weekly bread bill of New York City housewives, it was learned today, reflecting the attitude of the American Bakers Association that wheat prices under the "increased costs produced by New-Deal efforts" justify a rise in bread prices. While computed at the rate of only 1 cent a loaf, the rise total becomes formidable by reason of the fact that more than 6,000,000 loaves of bread are consumed in New York each week.

That "serious consideration" already had been given to the question of the price boost was learned from several of the leading baking houses here, including the Continental Baking Company and the Ward Baking Company.

Rise Declared Justified

Clifford Webster, editor of the Bakers' Review, maintained that "without a price rise of at least 1 cent, the bakers in New York City cannot remain in business," adding that many of the largest bakers outside this city already had increased prices.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the statement this week by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace opposing any rise at this time as unjustified had lent impetus to a drive already on by the flour dealers and bakers of the Produce Exchange here "to take the baking industry out of the red." They are acting under a resolution which attributes to the drought, the processing taxes and higher labor costs the "very precarious" situation existing among bakers," who must pay $8.25 today for the barrel of flour they bought for $6 in June."

Other Ingredients Up

With such ingredients as lard and eggs also higher priced today, George R. Flach, past president of the National Association of Flour Distributors, said an increase in the price of bread was "inevitable" and that flour millers were pledged to assist the bakery interests.

As for the assertion by Secretary Wallace that farmers were receiving no more than two cents of the price of each loaf and that on Oct. 15 the price of wheat was lower than a year ago, Mr. Flach declared the Secretary was "a politician and talking out of his hat."

"About 90 per cent of the bakers are now losing money because their costs have risen while their income remains the same," he said. "The consumer should not object if he is asked to pay a little more for a loaf of bread. After all, bread is the cheapest and most nutritious food we have. A price increase for bread is absolutely justified."

U. S. Curb on Japanese Cotton Urged by Mrs. Rogers in Blast At Philippine Textile Accord

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Contending the United States came out second best in its agreement with Japan on cotton textile exports to the Philippines, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts Republican, last night renewed her demand for prompt action to restrict imports of Japanese cloth into this country.

She made public a letter from Secretary Hull, which expressed hope of obtaining an adjustment with Japan "that will be satisfactory to both countries and that will adequately safeguard the interests of the American cotton textile industry."

Hull's Statement

Assuring Mrs. Rogers that the Administration desired a solution of the problems as soon as possible, Hull added:

"I know, of course, that you are fully conversant with the many complexities of the problem, including the fact that this country at present sells more to Japan than it buys from her, and that Japan affords by far the most important foreign market for our raw cotton. In view of the interests of the various sections of American economic life which are involved, it is clear, I believe, that the matter must be handled carefully and constructively."

Hull's letter was in response to a request sent by Mrs. Rogers to the President, urging prompt action to restrict imports of Japanese cloth.

Mrs. Rogers' Stand

"I am not at all impressed with the success of our agreement with Japan as regards the shipment of cotton cloth to the Philippine Islands," Mrs. Rogers said. "The Philippines import annually about 95,000,000 square meters of low-grade cotton cloth. Fifty two per cent of this has been supplied by Japan, 40 per cent by the United States and eight per cent by the rest of the world. However, less than three years ago the United States controled 75 per cent of textile imports into the Philippines.

"The agreement in question cuts down Japan's exports to the Philippines to 47 per cent.

"Japan has not conceded or relinquished a thing. They knew well, when the agreement was made, that the United States would have to compete against mills of Manchuria (owned by Japanese) and the mills of North China (also Japanese owned) as well as meet competition from India and Soviet cotton manufacturers."

Unlimited Terms Forecast for Future High School Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 19—High schools of tomorrow in which students will remain just as long as they care to are envisioned by Dr. A. J. Stoddard, superintendent of schools at Providence, R. I., and president of the department of superintendence, National Education Association.

Speaking before the Western Pennsylvania Education Conference, now in session at the Oakland Civic Center, Dr. Stoddard declared he could not see ahead to the time when there would not be "a great host of unemployed youth in this country." He held it would be cheaper to keep these young people in school than to "turn them out into a world without jobs."

"I believe the high school of tomorrow will keep the student there just as long as he wants to stay," Dr. Stoddard said. "It would be a sort of endless chain of education, and the student would not graduate from high school, but would graduate from one subject to another. There would be no time limit on his high school education."

Dr. Stoddard stressed the view that there was a great need of national leadership in education.

"We ought to have some agency through which we could have spoken out in the last few months against some of the things that have been happening in our democracy," he declared.

Auto Financing Cut Offered in New Plan

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—A new type of motorcar financing plan effecting lower cost to the buyer was announced yesterday by the General Motors Acceptance Corporation.

The new plan, the announcement said, eliminates carrying charges and service charges.

Explaining the calculation of monthly payments, the announcement says, "a prospective new-car buyer has only to take the unpaid balance due; add to this amount of his insurance and multiply the result by 6 per cent.

"The resultant figure is the entire cost of financing the unpaid balance and insurance for 12 months. For payment periods longer or shorter than 12 months the cost is ½ of 1 per cent per month."

Confederate Raid on Vermont Town In 1864 Recounted by an Eyewitness

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Oct. 19 (AP)—Seventy-one years ago today, Confederate soldiers crossed the border from Canada, "shot up" the town, looted two banks of $200,000 and raced back across the border on stolen horses.

Such was the narrative contained in a booklet mailed today to all Vermont schools and libraries by the only living eyewitness of the raid, John Branch, 83, retired banker. He was 12 at the time and thinks very likely he was "playing hookey" the afternoon of the raid.

The material in the booklet consists mainly of reprints from newspaper clippings of the time, one of which, from the St. Albans Messenger, read:

"Our compositors, partaking of the great excitement, are in arms mostly, and consequently we can say little of the affair today."

In a foreword, Mr. Branch said the raiding party was commissioned by the Confederate Government to terrorize far northern villages in order to break the morale of Union troops.

On the same day, he wrote, St. Albans troops were fighting at Cedar Creek and Gen. Phil Sheridan was making his famous ride to rally faltering Union troops.

The raiding party was led, said Mr. Branch, by Bennett Young, later a Confederate general and after the war a prominent lawyer in Kentucky.

"He told me," concluded Mr. Branch, "that the raid was only the reckless escapade of a youth of 21, steeped in the patriotism of the South. In reflection he wondered that he ever undertook it."

Holland Enters Team In U. S. Horse Show

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Holland, for the first time since 1928, has accepted an invitation to compete in the international military jumping contests at the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden. J. Spencer Wood, president of the National Horse Show Association, announced yesterday that members of the team were scheduled to arrive in New York, Oct. 30.

The teams now entered in the jumping contests include Canada, Chile, Holland, Irish Free State and the U. S. Army. The show will be held Nov. 6-12.

New Deal Delves Into Rise in Food Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

porations avoid income taxes, if at all."

The commission will further study the extent to which farm co-operative agencies have entered into the processing and marketing of farm products and attempt to assess the effect of this system on both the producer and consumer.

By a coincidence, the commission's announcement that its study was under way came two days after Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, had bitterly criticized local Washington bakers for a 1-cent increase in the price of a loaf of bread, asserting that "they owe some explanation to the public."

Mr. Wallace insisted that the increase in price was out of all proportion to the increase in cost of ingredients due to the processing tax and to 2 cents which the farmer gets out of a 10-cent loaf of bread.

But the response of the bakers has been as indignant as Mr. Wallace's charges were bitter.

New Deal Is Blamed

Both here, and throughout the country, bakers, textile manufacturers, meat packers and others have all with varying degrees of indignation laid the blame for the higher prices back on the AAA and the processing tax.

The public has been left in a quandary by the argument. Is it the fault of the processing tax, or are the processors profiteering unduly? Despite the tremendous political stake which the Roosevelt Administration has in the answer, it is generally expected here that the Trade Commission's report will be unbiased and as accurate as possible.

The commission is a bipartisan body with a long and proud record of impartial, objective work behind it. It stood by its convictions during the entire NRA period and attacked both NRA and the Administration strenuously for that experiment in industrial control.

Picture Framer Is Home After Atlantic Flight

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Thor Solberg, Brooklyn picture-frame dealer who recently flew to Norway over Iceland and Greenland, arrived home yesterday and was hailed by an official welcome committee. His wife, Ingrid, was waiting on the pier when the Norwegian-American flier came in on the Liner Bergensfjord.

"I hope my flight proved the feasibility of a transatlantic air route by way of Greenland," Solberg said. Solberg and his radio operator, Paul Oscanyan, arrived in Bergen, Norway, Aug. 16. They left from Floyd Bennett Field, July 18.

Communists Off Ballot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19—The Communist Party here has lost its legal fight to compel the placing of its candidate for Mayor on the November ballots. The contention of the County Commission that nominating petitions filed by the party candidate did not contain the necessary 10,562 bona fide signatures, was upheld in Elections Court on Oct. 16 by Judge Harry S. McDevitt. Harry M. Wicks has been the nominee of the Communists.

David Davidowitz, candidate of the "Five Cent Fare" Party, was also ruled ineligible for the same reason.

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Russian Dictator Honored on Visit to Native Georgia

Tiflis regards him with pride as town boy who has made good in the world. Care and comforts provided for his mother.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIFLIS, Georgia, U. S. S. R.—Joseph Stalin's visit to his mother here this week exemplifies the Soviet's new policy of strengthening family ties. While the Dictator has paid other visits to the gray-haired woman who wanted her son to be a clergyman, this is the first occasion on which it was regarded as official news.

In Moscow, photographs of Dictator Stalin obtrude from every corner and his name is mentioned in hushed voices. But his own people in Georgia take Stalin more lightly.

It is not a case of a prophet being without honor in his own country, for the Georgians seem to regard him with something like fond pride—the home-town boy who made good in the big city. But rather than put up photographs like icons, they show their appreciation in other ways, one of them being to care for Stalin's aged mother. One bureau provides her with a home, another with a season ticket for her favorite box in the state theater, and another with food.

History 2000 Years Long

The old saying is that the country is happiest that has had no history, but Georgia disproves this theory. Nowhere in Russia are the people so philosophical, so gracious, and so gay as in Tiflis, and few countries have had such checkered histories as this mountainous land. For 20 centuries, Georgia fought with the Turks, the Persians, the Arabs, the Armenians, and the Mongols, while it struggled to maintain itself as an independent kingdom. In 1801 Georgia became a province of the Russian Tsars, and in 1921 it became the center of the Trans-Caucasian Federated Soviet Socialist Republic.

Margaret Bourke-White; Wide World, Sov Foto

Upper Left—Dancing Georgians at Tiflis. Lower Left—Stalin's Mother. Inset—Joseph Stalin. Right—View of the Old Part of the City of Tiflis

The Georgians have seen enough and remember enough not to take any government too seriously. Communism frowns on religion, but 15 Georgian, four Russian and four Armenian churches still are open to worshippers in Tiflis, also one Muslim mosque and one Jewish synagogue. There is not much freedom in the Soviet Union today, but the people of Tiflis are less fear-ridden than elsewhere. Their dwellings are comparatively clean and spacious, and the very dogs in the streets run about happily.

In our hotel we encountered our first touch of that gaiety for which the Georgians are famous. In the dining room native dancers were performing in a cabaret. As all Georgians dance for pleasure almost as soon as they learn to walk, those who earn a living by dancing before such critical spectators are very good indeed.

Known as "Little Paris"

It does not take long to realize that Tiflis still deserves its title of "Little Paris," for its women are the best dressed in all Russia. Except for shoes, they have no better clothes in Tiflis today than are available in Moscow, but the Georgians are clean and neat, they have a good sense of color combinations, and they wear even their present cheap materials in the manner of those accustomed to good apparel.

A visit to the textile rooms in the Georgian National Museum confirms that for several centuries the people of this state have known how to weave and embroider beautiful fabrics, and how to combine them into pleasing costumes. As for their shoes, perhaps it is not surprising that dancers should insist on being well shod. Shoemakers, working in fine leather, are numerous in Tiflis and the entire population seems to walk in graceful comfort.

The Rustavelli Promenade is wide and long, but Tiflis is surrounded by hills and no matter how wide, paved, and tree-shaded a street may start out to be, it always seems to end in steep cobble-stoned paths.

Famed for Generosity

Nowadays one must club these dusty by-ways to taste the favor of old Tiflis, which for 2000 years has been the capital not only of the Georgians but of a score of other mountain tribes and desert peoples. The Soviet Government is proud of the big modern post office it has erected in the town, but tourists are more attracted by the picturesque than the progressive. Here, in the hills, one may still see donkeys laden with hand-woven saddle bags, old Georgian ladies in their black gowns with white lace veils, Muslims muffled in shawls, and the barbaric Kurds wearing their flamboyant skirts of many colors.

The generosity of the Georgians is as characteristic as their dignity. When we left Moscow, with our very limited Russian vocabulary, one cynical friend assured us that we would have no trouble on our travels because "money talks." For several days in Tiflis, however, we found that our ability to say "please" and "thank you" was all that was required. Indeed, even the hotel employees were reluctant to take tips. If the Georgians were persuaded to accept payment for little services, then instead of giving that servile bow and humble thanks which always tends to embarrass they took an outstretched hand in a friendly shake and while the coin changed hands, without commenting upon it, they used the occasion to wish us a continued happy journey

Way Is Reopened To Naval Peace In Mediterranean

(Continued from Page 1)

gates consider the time allowed too short and feel it is unlikely that a quorum of states will communicate definitely within the period proposed. Economic difficulties, political considerations, geographic proximity and constitutional administrative doubts and difficulties all play a part in delaying League action.

However within a month of the outbreak of hostilities the governments of threescore nations will be expected to have pronounced on the gravest common measures ever contemplated against an aggressor. It has meant an enormous effort to come in sight of this result, and only continuous British pressure at Geneva has made achievement to the present stage possible.

Demands by Balkanic Group

Something like a revolt in the Balkanic group of the Little Entente which comprises Turkey, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Czechoslovakia added perplexity to the sanctions crisis. Speaking through Nicholas Titulescu, Roumanian Foreign Minister, they declared either they must be assured of compensation for lost markets with Italy or they will feel compelled to vote against British proposals for boycotting Italian exports.

Obviously it was imperative that a compromise be reached, for the adherence of the group is vital to the whole system. But production of an acceptable text was a long and onerous task.

Key Products Discussed

Having regard to other reservations expressed, acceptance of sanctions must be looked on as provisional and as admitting only the "principle" of cessation of Italian trade with League states.

The situation for the moment is that nearly a score of governments have notified their acceptance of the embargo on arms to Italy and two have formally agreed to the proposition of an embargo on credits to Italy.

Today the discussion concerned the more important proposition of an embargo on certain key products to Italy, as formulated by France, and the prohibition of Italian merchandise in League countries, as formulated by the British.

In Hands of Governments

Both of these propositions have been submitted by the conference to the governments, which are asked to send their responses to enable the conference to resume its sitting at the end of the month and proclaim the date for the operation of these sanctions.

In the meantime the mechanism of mutual aid will be worked out. But principally it is trusted that diplomatic negotiations, which have already dispelled what was regarded as the menace much discussed here of a British naval blockade or other military measures under the aegis of the League, will be so far developed as to have produced a more favorable situation.

France's 'Yes' to Britain On Support of League Eases African Situation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 19 — France's "fully affirmative" reply to Britain on application of Article XVI of the League Covenant is held here to reopen the way for a peaceful compromise settlement of the Ethiopian conflict, provided Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy really wants such settlement and will say so.

Although the text of the French note has not yet been published, an official statement issued through the British Embassy here with the French Government's approval states that in the opinion of the French Premier, Pierre Laval, the 10 typewritten pages constitute a fully affirmative response.

Tension Relieved

Signor Mussolini's answer to M. Laval's direct demand for a plain statement of Italy's minimum conditions for cessation of fighting in Ethiopia is understood to be less satisfactory. Communications received at the Quai d'Orsay last night are stated to be very vague, but to contain, nevertheless, indications that permit hope of a more reasonable attitude on the part of Italy.

At all events the unmistakable lessening of diplomatic tension both between France and Britain and between Britain and Italy recorded here today is received with deep satisfaction.

Way Open a Compromise

It is felt now in view of France's promise of naval aid in the Mediterranean in the event of an unprovoked attack on British ships, Britain might be willing to reconsider withdrawing some ships, at least from the Mediterranean, simultaneously with Italian action in removing troops and planes concentrated in Lybia, near the Egyptian border.

Apprehension is still expressed in some French quarters lest the note handed last night to the British Ambassador, Sir George Clerk, contains serious reservations and conditions. M. Laval's policy of vigorous insistence on the collective nature of any action taken under Article XVI is being criticized as destroying that automatic element of the League machinery which France has hitherto regarded as essential.

Peace Covenants Held by Baker As At Stake in Europe

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 19 (AP)—Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, characterized the Italo-Ethiopian struggle as a critical historical incident which will determine whether the world is to be governed by force or peaceful covenant.

"This is as perilous a moment as any of us has ever lived," he told the Cleveland Foreign Affairs Council yesterday. "The European situation concerns the world most. It's tremendously important in view of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

"When this thing is over, Europe is either going to be an armed camp or we will have established one great negative, namely, that the world will not be governed by force."

The World War Cabinet member asserted he wakes up daily "with anxiety to see what's in the newspaper."

He said Italian submarines in the Mediterranean appear near British ships as a silent admonition. "A jumpy lieutenant on an Italian submarine or a British ship of war," he said, "may precipitate a war between Great Britain and Italy."

Experts Indict Drink As Highway Menace

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19 (AP)—Automobiles themselves are harmless—misuse of them by operators causes the accidents, delegates at the final session of the National Safety Conference were told yesterday by H. W. Heinrich of the Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

A feature of the meeting was a mock trial of a fictitious "James Smith," accused of "driving while drunk" He pleaded not guilty and testified he had only drunk "two bottles of beer."

Dr. H. A. Heise of Milwaukee said he had tested "Smith" at the police station and found that while the defendant talked clearly, there were symptoms of the use of alcohol in his walk and on his breath and that test showed plainly there was .3 per cent of alcohol in his blood. Dr. Heise added as an expert that .2 per cent can affect a drivers' reactions. The jury composed of 123 delegates voted 85 to 38 for conviction.

Aguinaldo Asks Probe Of Philippine Election

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 19 (AP)—Charging that his followers were being intimidated by Philippine constabulary, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo appealed to President Roosevelt yesterday for an independent American investigation of alleged wholesale fraud in the Commonwealth presidential election of Sept. 17. In this election Manuel Quezon was chosen President over Aguinaldo by 695,332 votes to 179,349.

Aguinaldo also telegraphed heads of the United Spanish War Veterans and the American Legion, asking their intercession with the President and Congress "to secure rights of free assembly, free speech and the right to air grievances peacefully."

Tin Workers Denied Pay Rise

SHARON, Penna., Oct. 19 (AP)—The big American Sheet and Tinplate Company pointed today to five years of profitless operation in telling 23,000 workers business must get better before there can be any general wage boost. The request for a 15 per cent wage increase was made by a group representing all the employee units in the 12 company plants. Negotiations will be continued.

Standard Oil Head Sees No Reason To Bar Italian Trade

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—W. C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, declared yesterday that he saw no reason under existing conditions to interfere with the regular commercial oil business between Standard and its Italian subsidiary.

In a statement issued from Mr. Teagle's office, it was said "persistent press comments that major oil companies are discussing a possible worldwide embargo of petroleum sales to Italy brought forth from the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey a flat denial of any knowledge of such discussion.

"An Italian subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) Societa Italo-Americana Pel Petrolio has been marketing petroleum products in Italy for more than 40 years."

The Teagle statement continued that "his company had not been approached with any suggestions that it restrict regular shipments to its Italian subsidiary, and that he saw no reason under existing conditions today to interfere with the regular commercial business which has been carried on in Italy."

Earthquake Damages Cities in Northwest

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 19 (AP)—An earthquake, killing two men and injuring a score, scattered wreckage today in the main streets of Helena, focal point for a week of tremors in the northwest, at an estimated damage of $1,000,000. Shock sixtieth of the sequence spread into Montana, Idaho and Washington, and one Canadian province, Alberta.

The quake swayed Helena for about 12 seconds, starting at 9:47 p. m., mountain standard time. The entire city was thrown into darkness for a time by the paralyzing of light and power facilities.

Almost the entire western half of the state felt the shifting of the earth's substructure. Reports of quaking which resulted in negligible damage came from Bozeman, Butte, Billings, Missoula, Shelby and a half dozen other smaller cities extending from Yellowstone National Park north to near the Canadian border.

Dr. Francis A. Thomson, president of Montana School of Mines, said the earth tremors probably were caused by slipping masses of rock along a fractured zone deep in the earth.

Bridge Workers Stay on Job

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 19 (AP)—Ignoring Communist circulars urging them to support the Yonkers relief workers' strike and stay off the Bear Mountain project, 150 men from the rolls went to work yesterday.

U.S. Not to Oppose British Radio Bar To Baron Aloisi

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Whether or not England was technically in violation of provisions of the Madrid Telecommunications Convention when it cut off the scheduled transatlantic radio address of Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Italian delegate to the League of Nations, last week, there will be no official protest from the United States Government which is a cosignatory with England of the convention, it was learned authoritatively here yesterday.

But the incident has produced a significant after effect in the speeding up of arrangements for the opening of new radio channels between the United States and the Continent of Europe direct in order to break the monopoly which England now possesses over all telephonic communication between this country and the Continent.

New Source Sought

Plans have been under way for a new radio telephonic service for some months, both the Federal Communications Commission and the State Department having been aware for some time of the disadvantage to the United States of having to depend exclusively on channels passing through British hands. The Aloisi incident was viewed here as merely emphasizing the necessity of completing these new arrangements at the earliest possible opportunity.

The Government is particularly interested in the situation in view of America's neutrality obligations in respect to the present Italo-Ethiopian war. It is considered vital that the State Department have means of obtaining information through more than one channel, particularly since the only existing channel is controlled by a nation having a peculiar interest in the development of the Ethiopian situation.

Britain's Communication Power

As far back as last May, George Henry Payne, member of the Communications Commission made the following statement in an address before the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration:

"The Preponderant cable mileage of Great Britain and her connections with smaller cable companies throughout the world enable her, by means of controlling rates, to direct the flow of communication over British cables.

"She was able to give her commercial firms the earlier news of the markets, she was able to control world opinion by subsidizing British press and British propaganda over her own cables while charging much higher tolls for foreign press.

"It has been testified in public hearings that all code messages of foreign cable companies in London are required by law to be turned over to the British Government after a certain period of time."

New Service Provided

For some time the commission attempted unsuccessfully to persuade the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to accept a license to install a radio telephone service between this country and France. The French Government also urged development of the new channel.

Nothing was achieved, however, until the State Department brought pressure to bear on the American Telephone & Telegraph, with the result that it recently accepted the license permitting it to open direct radio telephone service between its station at Lawrenceville, N. J., and Paris. The French Ministry of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones is understood to be in the process of erecting a station in Paris to handle the European end of the circuit.

Spanish Government Neutral In Italo-League Difficulties Despite Group Backing Rome

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Spanish official opinion is against Italy in the Italo-Ethiopian or rather the Italo-League conflict.

There are a few exceptions. Thus, Antonio Goicoechea, leader of the Monarchists, and Primo de Rivera, leading the Spanish Fascists, both recently strained the patience of the Premier when they proclaimed openly in Cortes their sympathies for Italy and demanded that Spain should keep out of a quarrel which they considered was of Britain's seeking. After all, young Primo de Rivera said, Italy was only doing what Great Britain had been doing for centuries. Like his father, the ex-dictator, he cannot forgive the seizure of Gibraltar in 1704.

The Premier expressed his intense indignation at the "lack of patriotism" displayed by the two "indiscreet" deputies at a time when the Government required whole-hearted national support in a situation of exceeding delicacy.

Martinez Barrios, Radical Democrat, and hence of the opposition, said it was obvious that all parties should support the Government in its international policy, "even if mistaken." Although Señor Primo de Rivera acquiesced, the House was not convinced by his explanations that the Government could count on the support of the extreme Right.

Spaniards believe that no country in Europe has a greater horror of war than Spain. Indeed, ever since the Moroccan disasters, the participation of Spain in a war has seemed impossible, and so it is unbelievable that she can become involved in a European conflict except for self-defence. The people would brook no armed intervention on behalf of the League.

It is stated that 18 battalions are now stationed in Andalusia and a considerable force in the Balearic Islands. These are prominently in the mind of Spaniards as being Mediterranean bases of great importance, coveted, it has long been suspected, by some of the Powers. It is perhaps fortunate for Spain that she has no navy worth mentioning, for, it is said, there is no danger of its being brought into play. But the sending of troops to the south and to the strategic points in the Islands is giving rise to no little anxiety in the man in the street.

He sees the Cabinet loosely constituted by ministers of opposite views, Cortes asleep and the left-wing split up into factions.

General elections are believed to be the only way out of the present muddle.

President Fishes On Eve of Ending Vacation Cruise

ABOARD THE S. S. HOUSTON, EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES, Oct. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt pulled out today from the San Blas Islands for Saturday fishing before pointing the Houston northward for home tonight.

The tropic sun has baked the faces of the President and his party, but all hands aboard are eager for antry at their luck in deep sea fishing.

The President today beamed over the events of yesterday's visit to the San Blas Indians in their thatched huts on the thickly populated islands. He and his party are carrying home a number of souvenirs purchased from the shy, brightly dressed women, who covered their faces to cameras.

Tonight the President will reboard the Houston, which will head north for Windward Passage, between Cuba and Haiti. The destination is believed to be Charleston, S. C., about the middle of next week.

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Preview of The IVth Olympic Winter Games

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—On Feb. 6, 1936, the curtain will rise upon a very spectacular show—the IVth Olympic Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. And, by the courtesy of the producers, so to speak, I can tell you today of the pageantry that the audience will witness during the opening scene in the new Olympic Ski-Stadium, built at the foot of the snow-clad Wetterstein.

First of all the president of the organizing committee, Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt, will receive the honored guests—Adolf Hitler or his deputy, members of the diplomatic corps, the International Olympic Committee, the German National Olympic Committee and other bigwigs. Can't you seem to see and hear it all?—the presentations, handshakes, gusts of cheering and then a sustained buzz of excitement as, when the notabilities have taken their seats, all eyes turn to the East Gate, outside which the competitors and officials are marshaled. The German national anthem is played and then, to the stirring strains of the Badenweiler March, the rival contingents stride into the arena, headed by a representative of Greece, the country which originated the Olympic Games in ancient days. Alphabetical order, according to a list of the countries' names in French, determines precedence among the units in the procession, excepting that Germany, as host to the world's great athletes in the Games of 1936, brings up the rear.

A Brave Parade

First, in each detachment come two standard-bearers, one displaying the name of his country, the other his national flag, and then, behind their officials, march the athletes, men and women, picturesque in their winter-sports attire—the military ski-patrols, the civilian skiers, the figure and speed skaters, the ice hockey players, the bob-sleighers and the curlers. A pause. Herr Hitler, or a deputy if the Führer should be unable to attend in person, declares the Games "open." A merry peal of bells rings over the snow above the roar of cheers, a salvo of artillery echoes among the peaks. The band strikes up the special Olympic Hymn, the Olympic fire is kindled, to burn continuously so long as the festival endures, and the Olympic flag, five intertwined rings on a field of white, rises slowly to the masthead. A German competitor, escorted by a color-bearer, steps gravely forward to a rostrum and there, in the name of the assembled competitors he pledges the Olympic oath:

"We swear that we will take part in the Olympic Games in loyal competition, respecting the regulations which govern them and desirous of participating in them in the true spirit of sportsmanship for the honor of our country and for the glory of sport."

The ranks re-form. With heads held high and the light of stern resolve in their eyes, the aspirants to Olympic fame swing away from view. And the opening scene of 10 days' speed, thrills, grace and glitter is at an end.

Side-Slip Into the Past

Coming back with a rush from the future into the present, I find that the mere announcement of 26 entrants for the 1936 Winter Games sends me side-slipping, willy-nilly, into the past. For the total constitutes a record. Twenty-five was the previous best tally—at St. Moritz, Switz., for the festival of 1928. In 1932, the year of the last Olympic Games, the number dropped to 17, but it will be remembered that the world was in a trough of depression just then and the cost of sending athletes across the Atlantic to Lake Placid, N. Y., was in some cases prohibitive. America commemorated her year as host nation by gaining an unprecedented number of successes in the Games. On snow and ice she took six first places, four seconds, two thirds, two fourths three fifths and three sixths, while Norway stood second with three firsts, four seconds, three thirds, two fourths, three fifths and three sixths and Canada ranked third with one first, one second, five thirds, three fourths, two fifths and one sixth. Followed Sweden, Finland, Austria, France, Germany and Switzerland, in that order.

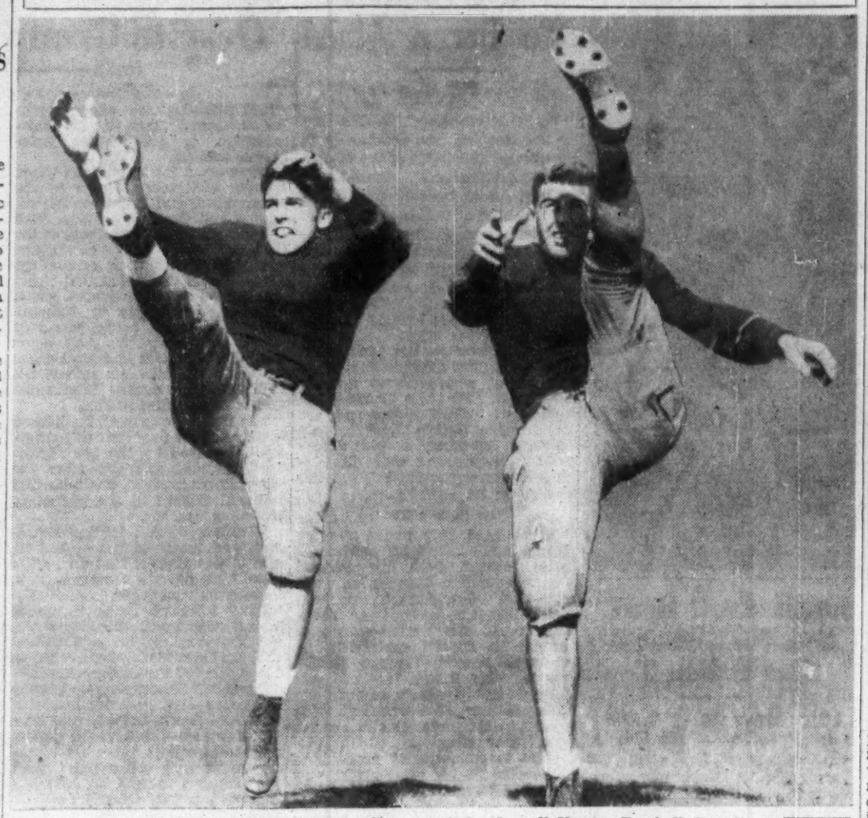
And now that we have gone back thus far it is temptingly easy to take a peep at the whole brief history of Olympic winter sports, since they first made their entry into the Olmpic program exactly a quarter of a century ago. The first contests, at London in 1908, were confined to figure skating and they were remarkable for, among other things, the brilliant display of Irving Brokaw. He was the first American who had ever taken part in a serious figure-skating contest in England, and he found himself competing under a system greatly different from that prevailing at the time in the United States. He had to be content with sixth place, but in the free-skating he made a great impression with some toe steps and jumps quite new to English enthusiasts.

Abandoned—but Back They Came

Certain difficulties of organization, combined with the near approach of the Northern Winter Games in Scandinavia and Baron Pierre de Coubertin's avowed disapproval of an extension in the program of the Games which he had founded, led to the abandonment of skating in the 1912 Games at Stockholm. The projected Berlin Games of 1916 were blotted out by the smoke of war, and the next modern revival of the classic Greek festivals took place at Antwerp in 1920. The 1908 policy of enlarging the scope of the Olympic program to include most sports and games was followed in Antwerp, despite the hurried nature of the preparations following the war, and both figure skating and ice hockey were brought in. Canada won the hockey, with United States second and Czechoslovakia third, and in the figures Sweden took two firsts and a second, Norway two seconds and a third, Finland one first and the United States and Great Britain one third each.

Winter sports became popular in many countries after hostilities ceased in 1918, and the International Olympic Committee, at its twenty-second meeting in Rome in 1923, decided that a really comprehensive winter sports section should be organized to precede the Paris Games of 1924.

Two Triple Threats



Jeff Stofer (Left) and Elliott Hooper of the Cornell Varsity Football Squad

Peculiar Backfield Problem Offered by Cornell Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 19—Coach Gil Dobie is in a position to offer Cornell gridiron opponents a little problem in higher mathematics this year, should he choose so to do. Here is the twister which the veteran Dobie has evolved. If a football player who can run, pass and kick is a triple-threat, what are two triple-threat players in the same backfield, one of whom passes with his right hand, but kicks with his left foot, and the other one who passes with his left hand, but kicks with his right foot?

Bullet Pass

Jeff Stofer of Olmstead Falls, Ohio, and a junior on the Cornell squad, managed to bewilder Big Red opponents all by himself last year by suddenly stabbing the air with a bullet pass from the "off" side. With Elliott Hooper, a sophomore who hails from Aurora, Ill., playing with him and suddenly sending long punts spiraling down the "wrong" side of the field, little Jeff may turn into a real surprise this season.

Southpaw Tosser

Jeff Stofer stands 5ft. 11in. During the 1934 gridiron season, he not only surprised opponents with southpaw tosses, but several times during the year his left hand shot out and dragged down an enemy pass, causing complete table-turning on the field.

Hooper, on the other hand, weighs 190 pounds, and towers above his team mate at 6ft. 2in. He rowed on the freshman crew last year, after having distinguished himself with Cornell's freshman football team as one of the longest punters in the East. His left-footed kicks are not only long, but they are high, giving the ends plenty of time to get down under the kick.

Zuppke Keeping Football World Fooled by Tricks

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 19 (AP)—Maybe you can't fool all the people all the time, but Robert Zuppke, the tricky little Dutchman at the University of Illinois, is still doing it on the football fields.

For 29 years, 23 of them at Illinois, "Zup" has been fooling and beating bigger football teams with his astonishing magic.

Zuppke's 1935 team, one that started the season by losing to an under-rated Ohio University squad by one touchdown, promises to be one of his greatest productions. Although it is one of the lightest teams in the history of big time football, scouts call it probably the trickiest and fastest that ever handled their coach's intricate and baffling formations. California experts, who watched the Illini fool and then defeat Southern California last Saturday by three touchdowns, call the Illini the "Flea Circus," but Zuppke labels them his "Mexican Jumping Beans."

It was back in 1907, when he coached Muskegon, Mich., High School, that Zuppke introduced the first of a long series of football inventions—the spiral pass from center, now a fundamental of the game.

As he kept on devising new tricks at Oak Park, Ill., High and at Illinois, he was given credit for introducing the huddle, the screen pass and hidden onside kick (no longer legal) and such fame and puzzling plays as the "flea flicker," "razzle dazzle," "flying trapeze," "whoa back," "grapevine shift" and scores of others that he occasionally pulls from the moth balls to score upsets. He was the first coach to send his guards back to defend his passers and one of the originators of the lateral pass. He also was given credit for such a small but important thing as punching air holes in football helmets and substituting paper for sheep's wool as padding.

"But I've got two good plays that are unconstitutional by order of the United States Supreme Court," he chuckled. "They are the NRA and Blue Eagle, fine plays, both of them."

Jacoby Gets Medal

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Fred Jacoby, young scenic artist of North Bergen, N. J., has been awarded the Townsend medal, given annually to the country's leading outboard motorboat pilot. First professional to win the scoring championship, Jacoby piled up 32,637 points, with 51 first places and 11 seconds in 88 races. He won the longest fixture of the year—the Albany-to-New York Marathon. Second to Jacoby in the race for the trophy, given for the fourth time by George H. Townsend, former president of the American Power Boat Association, was Joe Thorne, New Rochelle, N. Y., amateur, who was last year's winner.

Idaho Seeking a Mascot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, Oct. 19—Idaho is seeking a mascot for its athletic teams. Washington has its husky, Annapolis its goat, West Point a mule, and Washington State a cougar. Now the Associated Students at University of Idaho have appointed a committee to seek a suitable mascot for the Vandals. About 10 years ago, Idaho had a real mascot, a great Dane named Vandal, colored to suggest the gold of the Idaho colors. Co-eds of that day, however, were apparently very timid, for the huge dog frightened them so much he had to be sold.

College Soccer Results

Dartmouth 2, Brown 1.
Harvard 2, West Point 2.

Michigan Coach Expects Squad Of Over 30 to Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 18—A call for basketball men was issued this week by Coach Franklin Cappon and the opening practice session of the 1935-36 season will be held next Monday night. Cappon expects a squad of more than 30 men to report.

On the squad will be seven lettermen and six other candidates who have had previous experience, in addition to a large group of sophomores. They will make up the tallest squad Michigan has had in years, in fact Cappon will have nough men six feet, four inches tall or more to make up a team with substitutes. John Gee, the tallest, is six-eight, three more are six-five and three others six-four.

The veteran lettermen are: Capt. Chelso Tamagno, John Gee, Dick Joslin, Earl Meyers, Matt Patanelli, George Rudness and Dick Evans. Those returning who so far have not earned letters are: John Jablonski, Ferris Jennings, John Rieck, Criss Everhardus, Jimmy Warns and Carl Castle.

The prize among the sophomores is John Townsend, of Indianapolis, rated last season by Ray Fisher as his best freshman of all time. Townsend is six feet four inches tall and does everything well. Among others coming up are: Earl Townsend, brother of John; Stark Ritchie, Battle Creek; Don Brewer, Detroit; Joe Rinaldi, Elkhart, Ind.; Bill Barclay, Flint; Herman Fishman, Detroit; Bill Lane, Detroit; Manny Slavin, Cleveland, and Fred Ziem, Pontiac.

The squad will work out three nights weekly on the intramural courts. Its schedule:

Dec. 2—Calvin College at Grand Rapids; 7—Michigan Normal; 14—Michigan State; 20—Mount Union at Alliance, O.; 21—Western Reserve at Cleveland.
Jan. 2—Butler at Indianapolis; 3—Toledo University at Toledo; 6—Indiana; 11—Minnesota; 13—Purdue at Lafayette; 18—Chicago; 20—Iowa; 25—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 27—Chicago at Chicago.
Feb. 15—Michigan State at East Lansing; 17—Indiana at Bloomington; 22—Iowa at Iowa City; 24—Illinois at Champaign.
March 2—Illinois; 7—Purdue.

N. E. Golf Officers Chosen

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19 (AP)—Henry Wentworth of Boston was elected president of the New England Golf Association at a meeting here last night. Other officers chosen were: Paul Harmon of Portland, Maine, first vice-president; S. N. Pierson of Stamford, Conn., second vice-president, and R. M. Gardiner of Boston, secretary-treasurer. Delegates to the meeting played on the Yale course yesterday afternoon.

Canadiens at Hockey Camp

QUEBEC, Oct. 19 (Canadian Press)—The Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League arrived 38 strong yesterday. The team selected this city as a training camp, replacing the Boston Bruins, who have done their preseason training in Quebec for the last two years. The team had its first workout at the arena this morning.

Arrows Sell Hudson

CALGARY, Alta., Oct. 19 (AP)—Billy Hudson, forward for the Philadelphia Arrows of the Canadian-American Hockey League for five years, has been sold to the Pittsburgh club of the International League, Hudson was informed today.

Borotra Wins Tennis Final

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Jean Borotra, veteran French Davis Cup tennis star, today won the British covered court championship, defeating Nigel Sharpe of England, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0, in the final round at the Queen's Club.

Vulcanized Golf Ball Is Latest Inventive Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—That everlasting quest for betterment which is the keynote of the game has hit golf once more. This time it is the ball. From feathery to gutty, to the wound core, the sphere has progressed, and now a vulcanized pill has been adopted as an economic necessity by the principal manufacturers of sporting goods, and has been welcomed by no less a person than Prescott S. Bush, the president of the United States Golf Association. He states that "the principal achievement of the vulcanized cover is to affect favorably for golfers of the nation the economic phase of the game, by giving more playability and longer life."

According to Dr. William C. Geer, the inventor of the vulcanized cover which has been adopted by the manufacturers of the new ball, it will make the ball more durable and less subject to cutting or furrowing. "This should be an advantage that will lessen the cost of play, and this factor brings a hearty endorsement from the U. S. G. A.," President Bush goes on to say, "and the fact that all major golf manufacturers have decided to bring this desirable advantage to the player certainly deserves encouraging commendation."

Experiment Began in 1922

Dr. Geer first worked upon his experiments pertaining to the vulcanization of golf ball cover stock in 1922 while he was associated with a large rubber company as vice-president in charge of research. His keen interest in the game prompted him to put his great technical knowledge to work in order that the playing of the game might be less a burden on the purse of the player. Dr. Geer is apt not to give his work on cover stock for golf balls the importance that millions of benefited golfers undoubtedly will.

In answer to request, Dr. Geer described in simple terms just what vulcanization is and what it accomplishes. His enlightening reply was that vulcanization is a chemical mixing with rubber or balata, certain portions of sulphur, that brings about a toughening of the material, resulting in greater elasticity. Consequently, the material so treated is given a flexibility that makes possible the absorption of a blow by it without permanent distortion. A simple illustration of which is that a golf ball will dent less than a ball of steel or rock hit with the same type of blow. According to Dr. Geer, there are several methods used in accomplishing vulcanization. This is fortunate as it will allow manufacturers a choice of several ways in which to accomplish the same result.

Manufacturer's Problem

It was interesting to note the caution displayed by Dr. Geer in making no statement that would destroy competition among manufacturers. He was careful to point out that the vulcanized cover stock only gave greater durability to the ball, that the performance quality of the ball still depended upon its inner construction and was still a problem for individual manufacturers.

The U. S. G. A. looks upon this move by the golf ball manufacturers as one of decided benefit to the game, and views with no small amount of appreciation Dr. Geer's work that has made this move possible. It is entirely fitting that each manufacturer should designate his new product as being licensed under the Geer patents. It is hoped that this development will encourage a greater activity in the game of golf.

California Names Track Dates for '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 19—It's football season, but it's not too early to be thinking about track, believes W. W. Monahan, California graduate manager, who has just announced the Golden Bears' cinder schedule for 1935.

The California schedule will include six dual meets with Pacific Coast opponents and the Alumni Field Day which opens the schedule March 14, Monahan said. Other dates are: U. S. F., March 21; Olympic Club, March 28; U. C. L. A. (at Los Angeles) April 4; Southern California, April 11; Washington, April 18; and Stanford (at Stanford), April 25.

The program also calls for participation in the West Coast relays at Fresno May 9, but owing to the fact that the academic schedule has been moved ahead a full week at Berkeley this year, the date falls in the middle of the final examination period, and it is unlikely that California will be able to send many athletes to the relays, Monahan said. The California Intercollegiates close the schedule May 23.

Revolta Defeats Hagen

TWIN HILLS GOLF COURSE, Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 19 (AP)—Walter Hagen, casual, stocky Detroit golf veteran, his medalist crown still glowing brightly, lost yesterday in the first round 18-hole match of the P. G. A. national tournament to a fellow member of the Ryder Cup team, Johnny Revolta of Milwaukee. The score was 1 up, showing that Sir Walter's colors were not dipped without a struggle. Indeed, only sensational recoveries by the black haired Milwaukee star prevented the venerable Hagen from marching into the second round, hand-in-hand with his arch rival, Gene Sarazen; the defending champion, Paul Runyan; the "silver Scot," Tommy Armour, and 13 other players whose shots clicked when they counted.

Springfield Buys Saunders

QUEBEC, Oct. 19 (AP)—Lucien Garneau, owner of the Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American Hockey League, last night announced the purchase of Ted Saunders, right winger of last year's Philadelphia Arrows. The player will report Monday.

Morrison Offers Grid Impressions Of Sectional Play

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Here are some football impressions brought to town yesterday by Ray Morrison, new head coach of the Vanderbilt Commodores:

Southwest Conference teams play the fastest and most advanced football in the country.

The South is defense-minded, but is opening up more every year and pretty soon will be throwing passes on fourth down.

The Midwest and far West go in mostly for power and have the best running attacks. This is because their material is big and strong and ideally suited for this type of play.

The East continues to play the best defensive game and develop the classiest kickers.

Morrison, fresh out of the Southwest Conference where his "flying circus" of Southern Methodist University became famous the past few years, came to New York with his Commodores for their intersectional tilt with Fordham.

"They've got some good football clubs in the Old South," he said, "but I don't believe they can beat the razzle dazzle brand they teach and play in the Southwest. Every team down there stresses passing. It's drilled into them from their high school days. I believe teams in the Southwest get the best drilled high school material in the country. Almost half our first eleven at Southern Methodist last season was from Johnny Pierce's Corsicana High team.

"I've only seen one Southeastern Conference team this year—Mississippi State—but its plenty good. We were lucky to beat them, 14—9. They're big and strong and if there's a better passer in the conference than "junior" Armstrong, I'd like to see him. Tennessee is good and so are Kentucky, Georgia and Louisiana State."

About his own prospects? Morrison figures he'll whip Fordham if it doesn't rain and hobble his passing attack which, he admits, is about all he can count on this season. He'd give his right arm to have a couple of his old backs from Southern Methodist playing for Vandy.

McGill Wins Senior Track Championship

TORONTO, Oct. 19 (Canadian Press)—Track and field athletes of McGill, long prominent in Dominion and international competition, yesterday became senior intercollegiate champions for the sixth year in succession. Led by the veteran Phil Edwards, the Redmen from Montreal amassed 56 points as three records were broken in near-perfect field day conditions at Varsity Stadium.

Toronto athletes placed second with 32 points, and Western Ontario, entered in the meet for the first time, captured third place with 26. McMaster recorded 15 points to place fourth in its first year of senior competition and Queens was last with 6.

Edwards, star of two Olympic Games and a British Empire Games team, broke the record for the 880-yard run in winning the event and gathered second places in the mile and 440. His time of 1m. 57.2s. for the 880 was 1.4s. better than the mark set by Jerry Sampson of McGill in 1931.

Hurlingham Selects England's Polo Team

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Hurlingham Polo Club yesterday selected a squad of six players to represent England against the United States here next June in an international series for the Westchester Polo Cup.

The players named are Capt. M. P. Ansell, No. 1; H. Hesketh Hughes, No. 2; E. H. Tyrrell-Martin, No. 3; Capt. H. P. Guinness, back. Capt. P. B. Sanger and Capt. G. E. Prior-Palmer were named reserves.

Ansell: Tyrrell-Martin, Guinness and Sanger were members of a British team which made an unsuccessful bid for the American open championship at Meadow Brook, L. I., last summer.

Sporting Around the Hub

Managers Ross and Patrick in St. John Today

THE official party of the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, consisting of General Manager Arthur H. Ross and Team Manager Frank Patrick, together with players Dit Clapper and Cooney Weiland, was given a sendoff in the North Station last night by a few faithful followers and newspapermen. The group boarded the 9:30 train for St. John, N. B., and were due to arrive in the Canadian city by noon today. Other players—41 in all—will be arriving today and tomorrow, ready for the official practice, starting Monday morning.

Dit Clapper is starting his ninth season with the Bruins. He arrived an hour ahead of train time last night and seemed overjoyed in greeting his old play-maker, Weiland, who has come back into the fold.

The squad reporting before Monday will include 18 Bruins, nine Bruin Cubs, and 14 amateur stars picked for tryouts.

Harvard Football Team Rescued—Following practice at West Point yesterday afternoon, the Harvard football team left in two buses for the Storm King School via the Storm King Highway. Both vehicles were unable to make the steep grade of the road and sent out an "S. O. S." Students from the private school arrived and transported the Crimson athletes to the school in automobiles.

Crimson Soccermen Do Well—Shortly after alighting from a train from Boston yesterday, the Harvard soccer footballers plunged into battle with the United States Military Academy team on the Plains. The West Pointers led, 2 to 1, at half time. Manheimer, center forward on the Crimson, scored the goal late in the fourth period which tied the game. Manheimer also scored the only other Crimson goal.

Freshmen Lead Harvard Chase—Three members of the first-year class took top honors in the Harvard University handicap cross-country meet yesterday on the four-mile Charles River course. The three freshmen had the same handicap—4m. 30s. P. Markoe Rivinis, who never ran in a cross-country race before, won the event in 23m. 12 3-5s. George M. Olive placed second 20 yards behind the leader, and Donald Smith came in third.

Greater Boston Soccer Games—In the Boston and District League, tomorrow, the Boston Celtics will meet Riversides at Lincoln Park; Quincy Point will play Lucy Recs at Fore River Field; Highland A. C. will meet Clan MacGregor at Lincoln Field, Somerville, and Bird and Son take on Dorchester A. C. at East Walpole.

In the Bay State League the Corinthians will meet the Combridge Cubs at Revere; Macabees will play the Scandinavians at Franklin Field; Swedish Americans line up against Nordens at Worcester and Victoria S. C. meets Brighton Celtics at Healey Field.

Redskins Off to New York—The Boston Redskins of the National Professional Football League entrained for New York today. They will meet the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds tomorrow. A victory for the Hub team will put it back in the championship chase.

College Football Results

Apprentice N. N. 26, Louisburg (N. C.) 0.
Baker 0, McPherson 0.
Baylor 2, Oklahoma City University 0.
Buena Vista 14, Trinity 0.
Butler 33, Indiana State 7.
Central (Mo.) 13, Tarkio 0.
Chillicothe 13, Hannibal Lagrange 0.
Columbia (Iowa) 19, Central C. 14.
Chattanooga 24, Ogelthorpe 13.
Culver Stockton 13, William Jewell 7.
DePaul 14, Dayton 3.
Doane 47, Hebron 6.
Duquesne 13, Washington University 6.
Emporia T. 7, Southwestern (Kan.) 0.
Furman 9, Wake Forest 0.
George Washington 15, West Virginia 7.
Gustavus Adolphus 6, St. Thomas 6.
Hamline 19, St. Mary's (Minn.) 12.
Hendrix 27, Arkansas State 0.
Henderson S. T. 12, Monticello A. & M. 0.
Heidelberg 6, Muskegum 0.
Howard 32, Stetson 0.
Intermountain Union 6, Montana M. 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 21, Ottawa 6.
Kearney T. 18, Hastings 6.
Kirksville T. 10, Warrensburg T. 9.
Kemper 27, Central (Mo.) R. 0.
Loyola 13, Arizona 6.
Louisiana Tech 27, Union 0.
Marquette 20, St. Louis 13.
Maryville 7, King 7.
Mount Union 20, Ashland 0.
Midland 38, Western Union 0.
Mid-Tennessee 35, West Tennessee 0.
Missouri Valley 19, Principia 0.
Mississippi T. 26, Louisiana Normal 12.
Mississippi State 6, Loyola 0.
Murray 13, Tennessee Tech 0.
New York (JV) 13, Yale (JV) 7.
N. D. State 7, Moorhead T. 0.
Occidental 19, California Tech 0.
Okla. A. & M. 20, S'th'st'n (Okla.) T. 13.
Parsons 21, Simpson 7.
Redlands 7, Santa Barbara S. T. 6.
Rockhurst 13, Maryville (Mo.) 6.
Sewanee 9, Tennessee Wesleyan 7.
Southwestern (Miss.) 13, Mississippi C. 0.
St. Ambrose 14, Augustana (Iowa) 12.
St. Anselm 14, Ithaca 0.
St. Benedicts 7, College of Emporia 0.
Spring Hill 20, Southwestern (La.) 7.
Superior T. 21, Lacrosse 6.
Tampa 19, South Georgia T. 0.
Trinity 7, Abilene Christian 6.
Tulsa 19, Washburn 6.
Upper Iowa 47, Penn College 0.
Wash. and Jeff. 14, Marietta 0.
West Texas T. 34, New Mexico N. 0.
Whitman 13, Pacific 6.
Xavier 32, Haskell 0.
York 51, Nebraska Central 0.

Euwe Resigns

UTRECHT, The Netherlands, Oct. 18 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris today won the fourth game of his match for the championship of the world when Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam, his opponent for the honor, resigned after 41 moves. The game began yesterday but was finished today when Dr. Euwe, two pawns behind, resigned from his bad position without making another move. Thus far Dr. Alekhine has won four games, Dr. Euwe one, and two have been drawn. The eighth game will be played Sunday at Amsterdam.

Webster Named Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 19—David K. Webster '36 has been elected captain of the University of New Hampshire cross-country team for this fall.

Amusements

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Plymouth — Tonight at 8 — MAT. TODAY—2:30—$:30 — 3 Wks. Only
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In Joint Recital With
MARJORIE FULTON, Violinist
40c, 83c, $1.10 — Tax Included

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Architecture
Antiques

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Modern Master Of Wood Inlay

By **Frank Rutter**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

ALL students of furniture are acquainted with wood inlay, a method of decoration which in the past has characterized both the fascinating marqueterie of Tudor woodwork and the ingenious designs found in French and English furniture of the eighteenth century. In recent times, however, a new use and a new development of wood inlay has been made by a skillful English craftsman, A. J. Rowley. One of the features which distinguish his work is the way in which he uses the natural grain of various woods to convey the character and atmosphere of objects represented in his designs.

He does not content himself with geometrical or conventional designs only, but introduces veritable "pictures in wood" into much of the furniture he decorates. A good example is a "Cabinet in oak with inlaid panels." All these pictorial panels have been designed by himself, but this artist-craftsman has also interpreted in his own medium with conspicuous success designs made by other artists.

For example, 12 large panels were executed by him for the dining saloon of the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain from cartoons designed by Frank Brangwyn R. A., who is an enthusiastic admirer of his craftsmanship and has said on more than one occasion that there is no better medium for wall decoration than these wood inlays.

An Interpreter, Not a Copyist

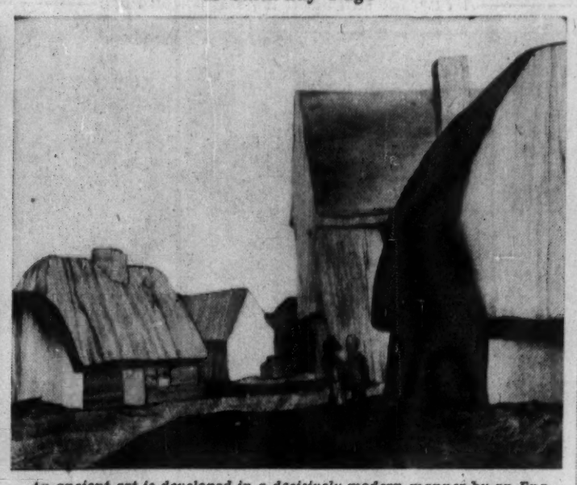
Mr. Rowley has also interpreted designs specially made for him by such noted artists as R. Anning Bell, W. A. Chase and Davis Richter, and while retaining their general masses and outlines, he never copies slavishly. He may be said to re-create the designs in the medium of which he is a master, so that their color and tone, and especially their feeling, are largely the product of his own personality. These panels range from small to large for wall decoration, and are also adapted for cabinets, mirrors and caskets, as well as for doors and overmantels. Wherever placed they add to the richness and charm of an interior.

Of the various woods employed, some are quite common, others are extremely rare, brought to his studio in Church Street, Kensington, from all corners of the earth. Mostly they are left in their natural state, but when required some are impregnated with brilliantly hued dyes which reveal the full beauty of their grain. Often under this treatment light seems to diffuse from within the wood, and in suitable subjects such as rippling water and luminous skies, the fullest use is made of this exquisite quality. The iridescent effect is sometimes so marked that the designs seem to change when seen from different points of view, and this characteristic imparts a subtle liveliness to these decorations. How cleverly grain is used to express shapes and forms, and what subtleties of illumination can be obtained by this method, may be seen in the panel of "Salcot Village," designed and executed by this accomplished craftsman.

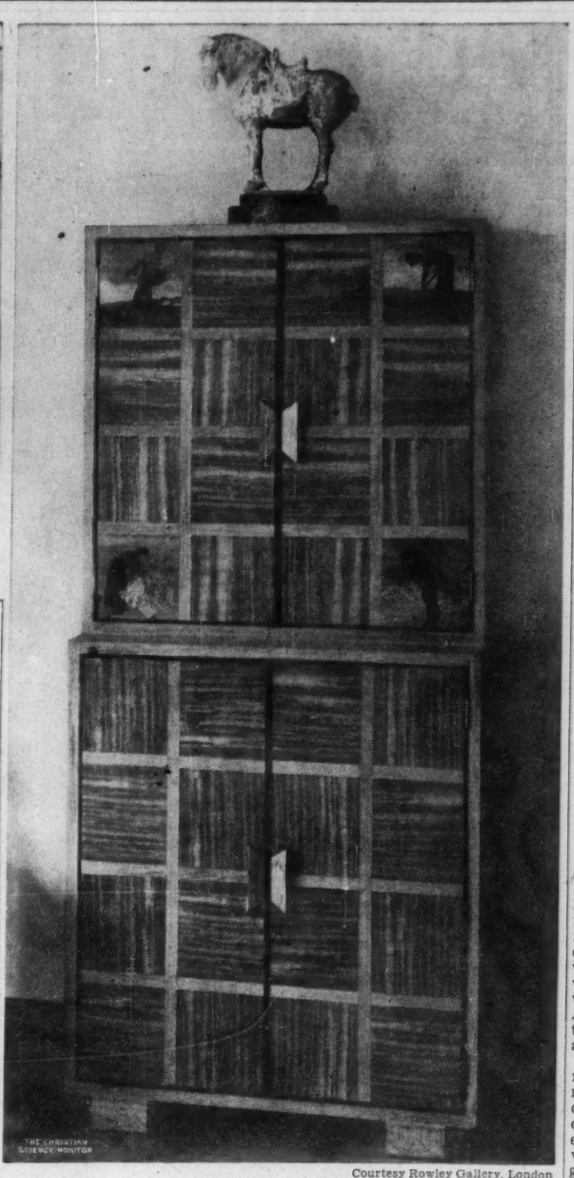
In style his own designs are always simple, broad and dignified, and he relies on the grains of the carefully chosen woods to counteract any tendency to emptiness which flat surfaces might produce. Landscapes are subjects which seem peculiarly suitable for treatment in this medium, but he has also achieved remarkable results in interpreting some bird and floral subjects—notably a series of panels for a Phoenix Room, now in Sydney, Australia—and he has also successfully translated through this inlay method figures, animals and gardens as well as still life. From his rich variety of masterly panels we learn how wood inlay can express to perfection such subtle things as the lightness and movement of clouds, the featheriness and sheen of a bird's plumage, the fur of animals, the fragility and delicate color of flowers and the infinite variety of surfaces in textiles.

Many have perceived the decorative possibilities of wood-grain, but nobody has put this wonderful material to better use than A. J. Rowley, whose inlaid designs invariably fascinate us both by their vibrating luminism and their infinite variety of texture. It will surprise nobody to learn that his panels are not only much sought after for domestic decoration, but have been acquired for their consummate artistry by many famous museums of modern art.

Purely decorative and imaginative is "The Phoenix," in which the iridescence of plumage is suggested by delicately toned woods of wavy grain, while the rough and scaly legs are of bird's-eye maple.



An ancient art is developed in a decisively modern manner by an English designer and craftsman, A. J. Rowley, as he applies the medium of wood inlay to the creation of pictorial wall panels and furniture. His striking success in conveying the impressions of texture, light and shade are shown in his "Salcot Village," a composition that includes a group of thatched cottages.



Courtesy Rowley Gallery, London

As applied to furniture, Mr. Rowley's panels enrich the oak of a cabinet in modern design, the subjects being "The Sower," "The Hoer," "The Reaper," and "The Garner."

A Few Uses For Blues

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

DURING recent years there has been a marked trend in interior decoration to create "new" combinations of color. This was a part of the general trend to use more color than ever before. In the quest for the novel, however, one which had been a favorite in the past, even among primitive people, was greatly neglected. I refer to the cool, refreshing, restful blue. Perhaps it was good to have it neglected for a while. Now that interest in it is increasing, people are beginning to realize that blue, like other colors, is more beautiful when modified. Grayed, or with a small amount of orange; changed by the addition of green; dark and mixed with red and black—these are modified blues. They are the kind to select for interior decoration schemes which are truly beautiful. Furniture can be purchased upholstered in these modified blues.

I recently saw a delightful use of them on a sun porch, where a studio couch had been upholstered in a gray-blue fabric. The couch was so placed on the porch that it balanced the gray blue awnings outside the windows, also the outside window trim. In fact, the adjacent paneled entrance door to the house had some gray-blue panels, while other panels were grayed yellow or grayed red.

On the porch with the couch were some of those good looking and comfortable two-toned, tan fiber chairs, with extremely simple, modern lines. These recalled the color of the fiber rug which had alternate squares of tan and dark brown.

Another pleasing use for blue was seen in a child's room. In it, the floor covering was gray-blue linoleum, the blue very much predominating. A tiny chair was slip-covered in a grayed blue and white glazed chintz like the draperies. On the bed was a seersucker spread in blue and white. Wallpaper was a deep cream with figures in blue, rose and silver. A hooked rug beside the bed, contained all these colors. The bedstead and tiny chest of drawers were maple.

Being much interested in the renewed use of blue, I have observed many other things which can be purchased and used in the home especially at this time when almost everyone is renovating. Among them, were wallpapers in which the background was soft blue with a delicate pattern of white against it.

D. M. R.

Rejuvenating a Dining Room

By **Florence Thompson Howe**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Mass.

HAVE you a built-in china cupboard in your dining room? Many people have whose homes were a product of that "in-between" period, straddling the opening nineteen hundreds. Then the carpenter's hammer was directed by contractor or builder rather than architect, and acres of houses blossomed overnight, as it were, in the suburbs of booming American cities.

Not that these houses were necessarily bad. Many were exceedingly well-built of good materials, and comfortably planned for the families whose homes they were to be. But great changes have come about in the American domestic scene. The electric appliance has taken the place of the servant girl in many a menage. Our entertaining is done at clubs and hotels, except where intimate, small groups are concerned.

The house designed for our mothers' and grandmothers' needs no longer fits the scheme of today. The introduction of oil heat, gas and electric cookery and refrigeration as well as the prevalence of prepared foods, have changed the kitchen into a gay little home-maker's studio, clean and livable as the drawing-room. The entire house takes on a silver-slipper-and-mauve-negligee manner, not possible in the days of coal stoves and kerosene lamps. Thus the decorative scheme becomes more sophisticated, less utilitarian. And the dining room follows suit. The dish cupboard somehow doesn't fit. But what to do with it?

How One Homeowner Did It

The accompanying illustration shows how the problem was handled successfully in one Springfield home. It was a dining room in which much dark wood trim in addition to the china closet cut up the wall spaces and destroyed the repose of the room. The windows, however, were charming. Of the English casement type, they flanked one side of the room with deep window jambs and wide sill of buffet height. The wood trim and the walls were done in old ivory after the doors of the china closet had been removed as well as the casing, and the top of the aperture arched and plastered.

The moment the wood trim and walls were made a unit of ivory, the chopped-up feeling disappeared and the room gained dignity, spaciousness and repose. The aperture, arched now, where the china closet had been removed, was covered with a tea chest paper of lacquer and gold and the shelves finished at the edge with a tole (painted metal) edge.

This was shaped, fitted and decorated in antique yellows and gold. Thus the unit became a highly decorative open "dresser" on which a handsome tole ware tray in antique gold, black and yellows, an arrangement of ruby glass, crystal candelabra and a ruby compote on mirror put the room into key.

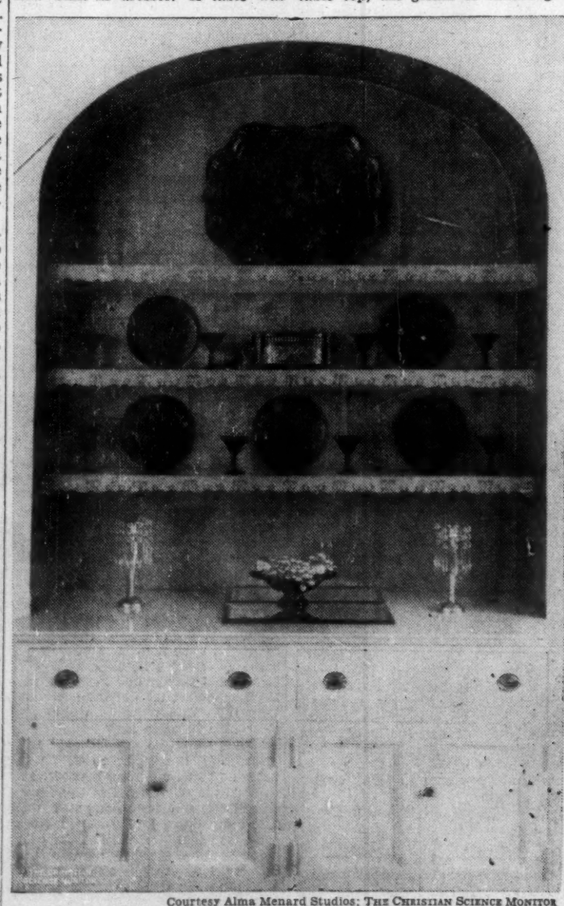
Lacquer-red casement curtains at the windows and old Sheffield plate on the wide sill below, heightened the buffet effect and balanced the new built-in dresser. A table was painted antique yellow with ebonized top. Chairs of the Italian provincial ladder-back type with rush seats were yellowed and decorated in a design harmonious with the warm golds, lacquer reds and dull blues which appeared in the fruit arrangement on the table.

The Window Treatment

The lacquer-red traverse curtains of glazed percale at the casement windows, the satiny black of the table top, the gleam of candlelight on ruby glass and old silver, provided just the warmth and color needed against the background of old ivory and antique yellows. On the third side of the room, opposite the dresser, a three-panel flat-gold screen with design of white dogwood accented with plum, orange and lacquer red, completed the decorative scheme.

Thus a highly successful interior was achieved without a notable expenditure. The treatment was based on an idea that a dining room should have dignity and spaciousness with the sense of repose resulting from these. Also it should be stimulating in a pleasurable way, beautiful in its color harmonies and keyed high enough to suggest gaiety at table.

It will be noticed that the utilitarian angle was not entirely ignored. The drawers and cupboards in the lower part of the built-in china cupboard were done in ivory to conform to walls and wood trim, given appropriate brasses and retained for storage of linens and silver. In itemizing the furnishings of the room it will also be seen that no great expenditure was involved. The investment was rather in thought, effort, time and taste—and plenty of paint.



Courtesy Alma Menard Studios; The Christian Science Monitor

The dining room of a forty or fifty-year-old house was greatly improved by remodeling the china closet, at the same time freshly painting all the woodwork. After the closet doors were removed, the inside space was arched and plastered and the walls covered with Chinese paper in gold, while the woodwork was painted cream tone

From Roman Times to Present

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

IT SEEMS to me that people of a great many degrees of interest in the subject of glass may read with profit the book, "English Glass," by W. A. Thorpe, lately published by the Macmillan Company in New York and by A. & C. Black, Ltd., in London, and selling at $2.50.

For those who are strongly interested in any one of the numerous types and sources of this material, oration of glass were already mastered in antiquity." These articles once used in England and lately discovered there, show what is well known to students—that free blowing and mold blowing as well as the shaping of the material with tongs and other tools, while it was still hot and plastic, were familiar nineteen centuries ago to craftsmen scattered through central and southern Europe. Between those far-off days and the establishment of glass making in England in the 1220's, there stretches a long thousand years, yet it is well not to forget how far that earlier group had advanced.

From "English Glass," by W. A. Thorpe
Courtesy The Macmillan Company, to The Christian Science Monitor

These three examples of glassware date from the Roman occupation of Britain, and were found in different parts of that country. The jug at the left is clear, light green with blown ribs. It was found in Bayford-next-Sittingbourne, is 8½ inches high, and dates before 200 A. D.

The middle jug is olive-green glass with blown ribs. This was found at Bayford and dates in the third century. At the right is a greenish blown-glass jug; a trailed spiral of the same material winds about the neck. This was found at Colchester and also dates before 200 A. D. All three of these articles are classed as Seine-Rhine, and are in the British Museum.

it is easy to grow so absorbed in a single phase that they become unaware of the trifling relation that phase bears to the whole progress of the glassmaking art. Americans' longest range view of their country's product extends only about 200 years. The most that is known of the first half century is from records rather than from existing examples. Even with this possibility of acquaintance with two centuries, it appears that the majority of those American glass enthusiasts look back, at the most, less than half that number of years and include altogether only 50 in their attention—from 1830 to 1880.

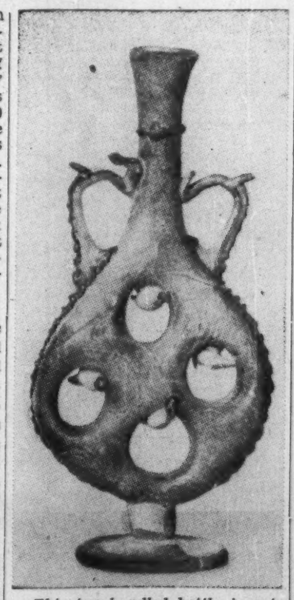
Constructive Work of Collectors

All this activity is commendable and every one may well be pleased that collectors in this limited local field have been so active in organizing and in awakening a general consciousness of the admirable qualities often found in the late domestic wares. But there is a possibility that a special enthusiasm of this sort may get so engrossing as to shut off a broad view that might give to one's hobby a stimulating background with a rich perspective. This might result whether that American hobby was the narrow one of late pressed pattern examples, or the somewhat broader and less common pursuit of rarer and earlier blown types.

"English Glass," written by an assistant keeper (curator) in the foremost English museum, the Victoria and Albert, offers an ingratiating means of expanding one's horizons in this field. Still more, it carries the story farther into history than one might expect. Long before there was any produced in England, glass was brought there by Romans who mastered the land during the first century A. D. and held it for some three centuries. So, with the inclusion of "finds" in English soil, the record goes back almost 2000 years. While intact specimens and fragments from the most remote of those centuries are not native to the country, they do belong to its history.

Expert Technique Mastered In Antiquity

A few of those examples now in different English museums are pictured here, evidence to support the statement that "nearly all the technical processes of any real importance in the manufacture and dec-



This two-handled bottle is not associated with England, but indicates the high degree of technical skill which glass workers had acquired nearly 1800 years ago. The holes were worked out during inflation; the trailed and applied ornament, including the four birds in the openings, are opaque white and blue glass. This stands about 10 inches high and is in the Wallraf-Richartz Museum, Cologne.

It is a long stride in this comment that passes unnoticed the many events of the "Medieval Slump," as Mr. Thorpe terms it, and stops to see what happened in the days of Queen Elizabeth. Some French workmen, but chiefly Venetian, figure in the intervening record until we reach that of Giacomo Verzelini. Of Venetian family and Antwerp experience, he came to London in 1571 and four years later secured a monopoly allowing him the sole right to make "Venice" glasses for a term of 21 years. There had been others of the craft come to England from southern Europe in decades before, but this man stands out as strong in character, experience and ability—a master in his art. Politics and graft made a web that entangled all sorts of enterprises in those days, but Verzelini held his monopoly through its stated term.

Later Holders of Monopolies

Next came the 12 years' grant of like privileges to Sir Jerome Bowes, then a series of lesser note until 1623. In that year Sir Robert Mansell obtained the monopoly by royal grant and held it until the Civil War and the Commonwealth "queered the market for nearly 20 years," as Mr. Thorpe writes. If you were a collector of English glass the names of Carré, Verzelini, Bowes, Mansell and, later, Ravenscroft would be as significant as the names of eighteenth century cabinet makers are to furniture collectors.

It was George Ravenscroft whose experiments developed in 1675 the value of lead in making clear or crystal glass. Mr. Thorpe says, "It put England at the top of the world market because it was more durable and useful than any metal previously produced." So here is another name to be remembered.

The organization of the Worshipful Company of Glass Sellers in 1635 provided a strong influence in setting makers' standards which were so high that one of its members was able to write to a Venetian dealer that trade with him might be suspended, since, "we make now . . . better looking Glasses than any that comes from Venice." Still Venetians in England made up the mass of the expert workmen there, most of them arriving by way of the Continent, where Germany and the Low Countries had preceded England in their production.

From the time of William and Mary to the present might call for more than a few lines of attention here, as it includes the chapters on styles termed Baroque, Baluster, Rococo, and finally, "Adam to the Present." But this comment has reached its aim, if it holds some suggestion of the rich and full story "English Glass" tells. Scholarly as the writer clearly is, his style is easy and brisk, often surprisingly informal. It is not easy to imagine so erudite a book to be more readable. Surely it should prove a wholesome stimulant to any collector or student whose interest in old glass has been limited to the output of one or two centuries or to a single country.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Self-Tests for Teachers—Based on Pupil Comments

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

The Child's Opinion of Us

His Honest Comment May Help Us to Teach Better

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHY not go to the source and find out from boys and girls just what qualities are in the makeup of the best teachers? The vast majority of pupils are honest in such a matter. They know the best teachers; they respect those for whom they must do hard and honest work. They do not respect the teacher who tries to "get by." We, at our junior high schools, conducted last spring an investigation in grades seven, eight and nine, and found that it revealed some interesting and pertinent opinion on these points. The child can lead teachers and administrators into a land of better teaching, and that means better preparation for youth to enter this perplexed and problem-studded world.

In answer to this question: "If you were a teacher, what would you do differently from what your teacher does now?" these revealing responses were given: "I would not make any pupil feel 'shown up' in class. If a pupil does not know or understand, it is cruel to have him laughed at and it makes the pupil feel hurt. I would work with the pupil alone." "I would try to be absolutely fair and I would not let a pupil know I liked him better than others even if I did." "I would look at every pupil as an individual." "I would try to learn how to explain things more clearly." "I would speak more slowly, and learn how to speak quietly and pleasantly." "I would act interested in my work." "I would be happy all the time." "I would never scold because it has a bad effect instead of helping."

Do We Smile Easily?

One question was: "If you could change the average teacher in what ways would you change him or her?"

Some answers were: "I would not let a teacher get cross just because a pupil cannot understand. When a pupil is honestly trying, a teacher ought to be able to realize it." "The average teacher puts too much importance on home work. The school is the place to do school work. If a teacher cannot get her work across in school, she cannot expect a pupil to learn it alone." "I would compel all teachers to learn to smile easily." "I would have a teacher stick to the subject until it was learned. Most teachers go on to something new before all the pupils know it." "I would not let teachers put so much emphasis on marks." "I would have them know what is going on in the world. Too many teachers are narrow-minded." "I would have teachers act as a companion instead of a boss." "I would not let a teacher act as if she had to have us and would be glad when we left."

Do We Shout?

It was cheering to know that 95 per cent of the pupils said they enjoyed going to school.

All of us engaged in the profession of teaching can afford to analyze ourselves thoroughly, in the light of answers given to the question: "What are common faults of teachers?"

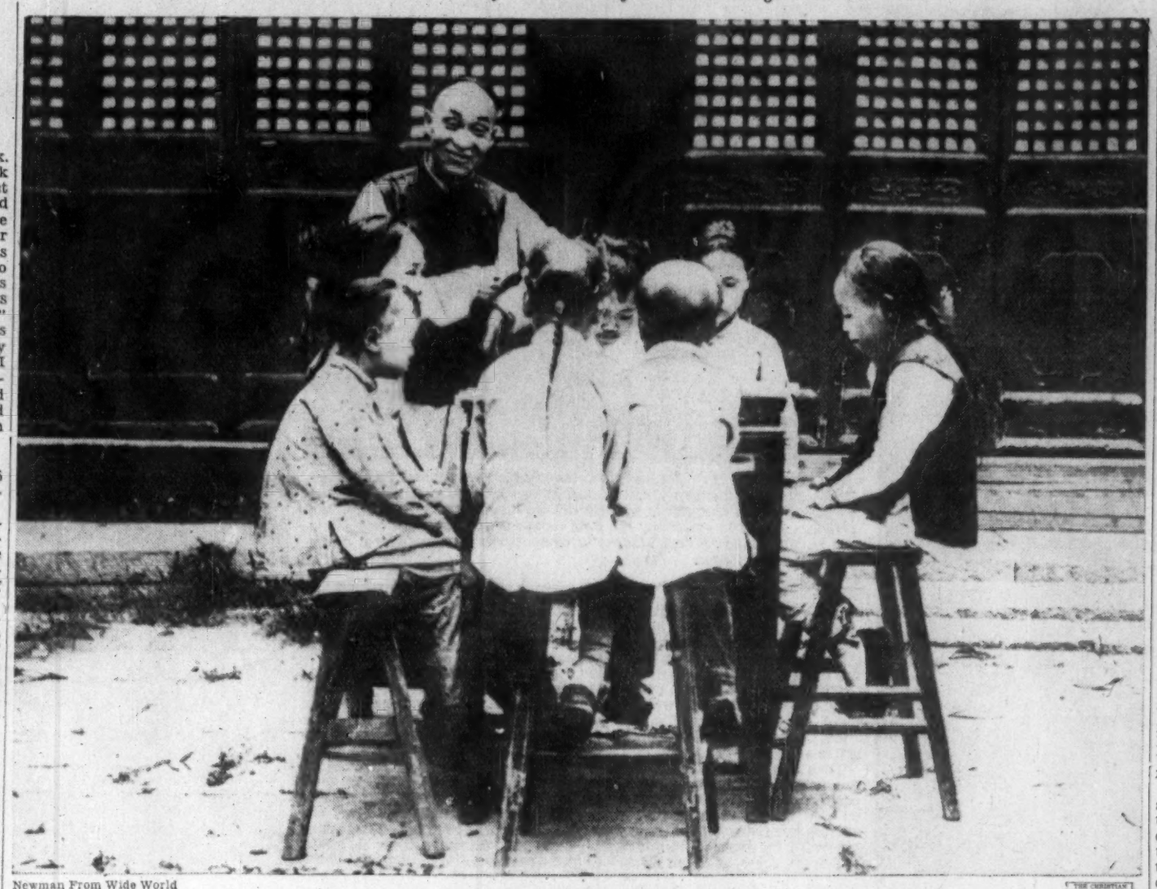
"Think more of their own comfort than of teaching us." "So strict it takes the pleasure from learning." "Favoritism." "Has a sad outlook on life." "Lack of patience." "Makes too much of little things." "Too loud voice."

Are We Growing?

The pupils of the school, who happen to live in an above average residential community were asked the question: "Do you think teachers know what is going on in the world as well as business people?" This is one of the common criticisms leveled at teachers by those outside the profession. The answers to the question were divided. About 60 per cent answered in the affirmative, 30 per cent in the negative and 10 per cent were undecided.

As teachers we should adopt the professional attitude of constant self-improvement, which means impartial self-analysis. Members of the other professions are as a whole keenly bent on self-improvement. Teachers should be as keenly interested. Most of them are. Perhaps, however, we can find out from our pupils how to increase our effectiveness.

H. S. P.



Newman From Wide World

At School in the Courtyard of a Government Building in Peiping

It was only a few years ago that such a sight as this—little girls at school with little boys—was unheard of in China. But today in that vast country, schools are humming, and in them the daughters of China are having their chance along with the sons.

One of the thrilling movements of the modern world is this story of China's war on its own illiteracy. Within the memory of young people the new education in China was made possible, by substituting for the thousands of Chinese characters that had to be learned under the old system of writing, a simplified alphabet or graphic means of expressing the written langauge, together with the publishing of books in the language of the people instead of a dead language. Before this "renaissance," anyone who would be educated had to learn the "written language," which was like an American's learning Latin and Greek.

Today the Chinese Government is establishing thousands of schools for both adults and children throughout the land, and seeks at least to eradicate illiteracy by next year. The job is stupendous, but the work goes steadily forward. Beyond the stamping out of illiteracy is, of course, the increase of opportunities for further schooling, available to those who wish to take advantage of them. The horizons of the little Chinese boys and girls here will be far wider than if these children had been born even a few years ago.

This picture belongs to your series, "At School Around the World."

His Boys Learn Money Values

Another 'Dad' Shares Ideas We Are Glad to Have

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Indiana

Dear Friends:

I have enjoyed many of the interesting letters in the Parent Column and especially a recent article under the title of "A Lad Needs His Father."

In grateful appreciation for them all I would like to make my contribution.

Setting a good example seems to be a very necessary piece of work for all dads, whether it be before their own boys and girls or someone else's children. This thought was impressed upon me some time ago while playing golf with three other men, all of us having caddies. One of the men was not careful but quite careless about his conversation in the presence of the caddies. I could not help thinking how disgusting this would be if our boys were the caddies, and I resolved then and there that I would make a special effort to prove that men can be men in the presence of all children.

Children's rights should be respected as well as grown-ups. I learned while in charge of a retail store for several years that when children came in they should be waited upon in their turn and not be ignored and left to stand waiting long after their turn has passed, as they are the customers of tomorrow.

When our two boys were only 8 and 10 years it was thought wise to have them earn some, if not all, of their spending money. This was talked over with the principal of their school and he very much encouraged it, and although they were the only boys in the group with whom they played who were working, they set about their task of selling three well-edited magazines with great interest, and even though it seemed to be sacrificing some of their play hours each week, they have kept up their work with gratifying success.

Before taking up this selling work the boys were given a weekly allowance and they seldom had any of it left by the last of the week, but since they are in business for themselves they have not asked for an allowance and they do not spend half as much as they formerly spent.

Instead of earning just spending money for themselves, they each decided to buy a thousand-dollar insurance policy and pay their premiums. This task has been performed in a very businesslike manner for 1½ years. Many times it has been necessary for their dad to credit them on their insurance account with 5c or 11c but it has been very helpful to the parents to see two future businessmen in the making.

G. W. G.

A Mother Asks About Football

California

Dear fellow-workers in this business of "raising boys":

Mrs. S. S. M.'s letter in the Sept. 28 issue suggested to me that I share the experience we have had with the helpful effects of teaching boys to use boxing gloves as mental exercise, outlet for physical energy, and as a diverting agency for gang fights which might otherwise end up in fistic encounters with resulting physical damage and resentful hearts.

Four or five years ago the boys' daddy wanted to get the heavily padded gloves sold for boys and teach them to "work off their ill humor that way"—but I was so horrified that I even used the word "teaching brutality" in opposing the idea. The boys begged for gloves. Two gifts made their trial of the idea obligatory—and my whole notion of boxing was changed. I realized there is a lot of difference between teaching a boy to keep his temper, "think on his feet," to "take it" smiling, etc., AND the ring encounters which shock one with gory details, the spectators lust for a knockout, etc.

Since we have always encouraged the gang to congregate here (and the others have at home an entirely different training in what seems to us very important fundamentals) we realized that our boys had to be "good sports" or take a "baiting" which comes from a misunderstanding of nonaggressive tactics.

Then, too, one of our boys, being younger than his grade, had developed a tendency to "bawl" if things went against him on the playground. His use of the gloves (with which no physical damage is likely) helped him to get squared away in his little world.

I learned to understand somewhat the boy-thought which can cause a combatant to exclaim disgustedly when a mother interferes: "Oh, Mother, can't you let us fight in peace?" With the gloves on they may "fight in peace"—and always end up smiling, however they may have started out.

The gang often suggest gloves in exactly the same spirit in which they suggest playing baseball, and "take turns" in using them. Any tendency to unfairness results in loud disapproval and loss of turn. Daddy emphasized his disapproval of "slugging" and stressed the mental exercise, the skill, the "good sport" side of the activity. At first overenthusiastic visitors sometimes resulted in my taking gloves away from the crowd . . . this method having effect in self-governing preventives after.

The rule has been for years that "any quarreling and everybody goes home for the rest of the day." The result of this is a self-governing discipline which is funny at times as it is overheard through the windows!

Mothers who have not "raised boys," who have only one boy to cherish, sometimes misunderstand (as I did when our boys were small) the whole point of boxing for boys.

It is certainly a better thing for a group of all types of boys, when a sudden quarrel blows up, to hear their "get the gloves"—and the carefully watched "settling of it" that way—than to have a playground fight with possible black eyes, tales to misunderstanding parents, and nurtured resentment in the boys' hearts!

As to the effect on the boys: our boys have school offices through the vote of their schoolmates (and is there any franker indication of a boy's success or failure with his crowd?). They are in the seventh and eighth grades, junior high school, at ages of 11 and 12. They play in school orchestra. Their home is a rendezvous for those whose faces are familiar year after year, and for the transient children, whose parents move about. Is not this a way of letting the practicality of one's light shine forth to bless. It would be very nice indeed if all boys would be the way we'd like to have them . . . but in the meantime, a boy has to be "in the world" and take his part and his place. And boxing practice gives him a self-confidence which enables him to control his own resentment, and if "somebody does start something," well, then, "I finish it" — as one of ours remarks sometimes. He has never lost a friend through his policy either.

So much for that. I'd like to hear what other parents think about football. Our boys play football, including "tackling" in just usual play clothing without pads, etc., and I don't like it, yet it seems the lesser of two evils since every boy in the gang does play football, and to prohibit it for ours would make them an "oddity," and cause resentment in the home.

(Mrs.) V. S. M.

'See the World Through Books'

How a Class of Girls Took a Trip to Europe This Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, Can.

IF FEW boys and girls can brighten and enrich their school days with visits to foreign parts, there is no reason why many should not do a lot of vicarious traveling through books, maps and pictures. There is one class of girls, of ages ranging between 12 and 15, who recently came back from a "trip" to Europe, who will tell you it is great fun.

Such a scheme, probably unique in Canadian schools, was launched last fall by Miss Phyllis Stephenson, librarian of the Devonshire school, Ottawa. The idea came to her following a visit to England and the reading of an article on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor, describing Story Cove, an International Library for children in Chicago, and a travel club in that city. The girls, responding enthusiastically, immediately organized their club and chose their own president and secretary. They took as their motto, "See the world through books," and for their aims: Better reading, and reading for information.

Now for the momentous question, "Where will we go first?" After an animated discussion, with prejudices and preferences freely aired, the majority opinion settled on France, Italy and Norway as the season's itinerary, with a month to spend in each. Steamship folders were secured and the Empress of Britain selected as a suitable boat to carry them across the ocean. It was then that they discovered that one couldn't travel about Europe without a passport. With a regulation passport as an example facsimiles were made and given to each member of the club, which she was required to fill in correctly with a description of herself and a photograph. As further preparation for the journey three of the girls gave short talks on travel regulations and etiquette, the proper clothes to wear, the luggage required and other information every young globe-trotter ought to know. The teacher showed a picture of the steamer and described its main features. Each girl was allotted her stateroom. Bon voyage!

France

France was discovered first in a general way—its location, peculiar characteristics, history and form of government—then more intimately. This was accomplished by the pupils spending two 40-minute periods a week in the school library reading chosen books on France and books by French writers, and also articles bearing on the subject that appeared in current issues of The Christian Science Monitor—the school having secured a school-year subscription. In addition pictures from the newspaper and posters drawn by themselves were posted on the bulletin board in the library. The book reading included "Peeps at France," "Peeps at Paris," "Joan of Arc," "Napoleon," novels by Dumas and Jules Verne, and "Tale of Two Cities" by Dickens, and other easy-to-read literature. At the end of the month a paper was read by a club member, and a teacher who had resided in France was guest speaker.

The next month the class visited Italy under similar auspices, their reading including "Peeps at Italy," "Peeps at Florence," "Story of Venice," "Knights of Art," "In the Days of the Guilds," and Monitor articles, ending with a talk and another guest speaker. The third month, in Norway, was assisted by a timely article from the Magazine Section of the Monitor, entitled "Norway's Place in the World," and by a guest-speaker teacher who illustrated her talk with snapshots and costumes of that country.

Supplementary to the tour of Europe, and of keen interest to the travelers, was the exchange of letters with girls throughout the world through the medium of the Monitor's "Mail Bag."

Miss Stephenson says that the Travel Club increased the reading interest in constructive reading about 75 per cent and awoke an active and sympathetic interest in the people and customs of foreign lands as nothing else had. She would like to see many schools go traveling in this economical and highly diverting way. Perhaps they will when they hear how easily it can be done.

LLOYD ROBERTS

[The Editor welcomes letters and articles telling of successful ways in which the Monitor is being used in the schools. We often have calls for such information, and would like to hear from more of you.]

Games to Correct Slipshod Speech

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MAY we play the 'ing' game now?" asked Shirley as her mother sat down to sew.

"Yes, this is a good time for it," said Mrs. Brown.

"You begin, mother," said Shirley eagerly.

"You have a pretty doll," began Mrs. Brown. "Is she sleeping?"

"Yes, she is resting and dreaming," said Shirley.

"She is sleeping, resting, dreaming and smiling," added her mother. "I am sewing."

"You are working, laughing, rocking and talking," said Shirley all in one breath.

The game continued with each player selecting all the words ending with "ing" which described what each one chose as a subject. The words were pronounced very carefully or else a forfeit was demanded and paid.

This game or one similar is a great help in teaching children to enunciate clearly and speak correctly. Too often the "ing" part of a word is slurred or omitted entirely, and even adults grow careless in this respect. Another way to emphasize the importance of this part of our speech is to let the children make verses with words ending only with "ing," such as—

Bells are ringing,
Birds are singing

Flowers are growing,
Men are mowing.

Other words in which the endings are nearly obliterated are those ending in "d" and "ed," such as grand, land, hand, drowned, hoped, hushed.

Children copy the casual speech of the street unless care is taken to give them proper training in the beauty of words spoken fluently and fully. The game of rhymes may be used for education in this matter and other devices planned which amuse and teach at the same time.

A mother and child may play the game of missing words, each word supplied to end in "d," with funny forfeits as penalties for mistakes.

"The crab crawled on the —" mother begins.

"Sand," replied the child.

"I like to hear the music of the—"

"Band," is the correct answer.

To sing the words ending with "d" or with "ing" may be a wise way to impress their importance on the children. Singing up and down the scale with both types of endings is fun for the little folks. Perhaps mother will make a song about a bird that was waking, chirping, hopping, feeding, dipping, flying, winging and singing, all up and down the different keys.

Such devices may be used to correct slipshod speech of any kind before it becomes a habit and will help children realize the importance of beautiful English clearly spoken.

Courses to Fit the Individual

Enable Men at Reformatory to Win New Competence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN at the Minnesota State Reformatory for Men are evidently eager to take advantage of the opportunities whereby they may train themselves to take up useful work when they leave the institution. More than 800 of the 1120 men there are enrolled in academic or vocational classes. Educational activities are not new to the Minnesota reformatory. In fact, when it was opened in 1889, a night school was immediately established to provide elementary studies, and since then increasing emphasis has been placed on academic and trade instruction. A large vocational unit was built in 1925, and a new educational building containing 18 large and well-equipped classrooms was opened in 1932.

The program provides for "morning-hour" classes, "all-day" elementary and high schools, a commercial department, a vocational department and group work in university extension courses. Upon entering the reformatory, each man is given a pamphlet describing the academic and vocational advantages open to him. Before he is assigned to any department, he is given a series of tests to determine his grade-placement. The test books, when graded, constitute the first part of an educational file kept for each man.

School in Session All Year

The reformatory schools are in session during the entire year. The continual movement of population made necessary the organization of a system in which a new arrival might be enrolled in academic or vocational studies at any time. To meet that need and to accommodate the varying mentality and experience of the men, whose ages range from 17 to 33, a system of individualized instruction was established in the elementary grades and then extended to other divisions of the department.

Under this plan, courses are broken down into units which are offered on an individual lesson-sheet plan. The lesson sheet presents a specific plan of study, points out special difficulties to be met, and is carefully graded with reference to difficulty in ideas and terminology. Application of material mastered in preceding lessons is frequently called for, thus insuring continuous review.

Upon completion of the lesson assignments, the student is given an objective test covering all phases of the unit. No definite time schedule is maintained. The progress of the pupil who by training and intelligence is capable of rapid work is not retarded and the slower student is permitted to progress at a rate insuring complete mastery of the subject matter.

Vocational Program

The vocational program calls for an even distribution of the student's time between the shop and the classroom. Courses are built around the particular shop involved and the shop courses apply the classroom knowledge to actual practice, while pertinent questions of theory, science, or economics, all so difficult to treat with in the shop—are dealt with in the classroom.

Classroom material is prepared in the form of individual lesson sheets which contain data that the student is required to develop and extend through reading, outside study, class discussion or shop experience. Shop instruction is based on an individual job-sheet plan with the student progressing as he masters the manipulative skill required by successive "jobs."

Survey Shows Need of Education

The need of an extensive education program at the Minnesota State Reformatory was made apparent by a recent survey conducted by the institution's director of education. The survey showed that more than two thirds of the men had never attended high school and that 27 per cent had received less than an eighth grade education. Only 7 per cent of the men were high school graduates and there were more men whose academic education had stopped at or below the third grade than there were who had carried college work. Yet the same survey showed that the ability to learn was, in most cases, present. The intelligence quotient median was 93.06. It was estimated that, agricultural pursuits excluded, less than 10 per cent of the men had legitimate gainful vocations when admitted to the institution.

Today, among the more than 800 who will attend classes at the reformatory, is a young man of 18 whose "outside" education ended at the fourth grade and another 10 years older who entered the institution with two years of college study to his credit. One of them is eagerly studying the elementary subjects he should have mastered years ago; the other is continuing his university work through extension courses with hopes of eventually obtaining his degree. To both of them, the reformatory's broad and flexible educational program offers definite advantages.

Educational activities aren't hailed as a cure-all for crime by officials of the Minnesota State Reformatory and comprise but a part of that institution's correctional program. But it is an important part, and those administering the program believe that educational activities may aid in rehabilitation by offering to the men new ways of living, new competence not only in making a living but in living itself amid the complexities of modern life.

Billy's School Log

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What is the new blankbook in my room for?" asked Billy Dean one day when he came home after school.

"That is for your school log," replied his mother.

"We don't have any logs in our school," said Billy with a puzzled expression on his face.

"The record or diary kept by the captain of a ship is called the ship's log or logbook," explained Mrs. Dean. "In this book he writes down everything important about the voyage."

"Oh, it would be fun to keep a school logbook," cried Billy. "I could write down the names of the boys and girls in my class and what we do every day."

"Perhaps I could bring my camera, and meet you at recess or after school some day," said his mother. "I might take a picture of you and some of your friends standing in front of the school. Perhaps your teacher would let me take her picture too. The pictures would look very nice in your log."

"That would be great!" said Billy eagerly. "I am going to watch the school news in our newspaper, and every time our school is mentioned I will cut out the piece and paste it in my book. Oh, mother! Here's another idea! I will ask every teacher to write her name herself in my log. And I shall be busy watching for things that happen in schooltime."

"That will make your school logbook very interesting," said Mrs. Dean. She added with a smile.

"School is meant for work and play,
Learning new things every day;
Books and friends, adventures too
Happy schooldays bring to you."

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Walls Around the World

ONE evening my father said to me: "The moon will be full tonight. How would you like to go up on the city wall?"

Needless to say, I welcomed the suggestion, and soon we were pacing together along the narrow footway on top of the wall. Ahead of us was a watchtower. Stars were above us and below us, where their reflections danced on the quietly flowing River Dee; behind us stretched the ancient city of Chester. One by one the streets grew silent; lighted windows became dark. Chester was falling asleep.

"Her dreams go so far back into history," my father murmured, "that I wonder she ever returns from them."

Then, as was his wont whenever we came to any place that had a story, he awakened for me the legends that lingered around Chester city wall. Later we went down the stone steps to a narrow street below and, looking up at the wall, we absorbed the beauty of line and curve, until the moon came up to dapple the masonry with frosty light and the waving shadows of trees.

"This," said my father, "is an outstandingly beautiful wall, but you will find beauty in almost all walls if you look for it."

All that happened many years ago, but it started me off on a search that I have been pursuing ever since. I have gone wall-gazing in all sorts of odd corners of the earth and seldom have I failed to find the beauty that I sought.

♪ ♪ ♪

EDINBURGH CASTLE WALLS were my second discovery. True, I had seen them many times, but I had yet to realize the wonder and fascination of those great upward sweeps of stone. They seem to grow out of the rock, as though nature suddenly spoke with the speech of men. To me, at that time, they were most beautiful at night when the throb of traffic had died away and there was nothing but the sky and the castle walls which seemed to touch the sky; they were silent, yet they told so much of endurance, patience, strength.

After Edinburgh, it was always a sweet relief to return to the quietude of our Border hills and the gray stone dykes, those little walls which, despite their sturdy immobility, somehow convey an impression of bustling hither and yon after their appointed tasks. No mortar holds their rough boulders together; perfectly adjusted balance is all that keeps them in place. The skill of a good dyke builder is by no means found in every man's hands and this is no matter for surprise when one considers how those dykes go up hill and down, over rough ground and smooth, for mile upon mountain mile. How one loved the beauty of those long lines of rough, gray stone, rising and falling above stretches of moorland grass or breaking the crimson glory of a heather moor in bloom!

♪ ♪ ♪

THERE WERE OTHER gray stone walls that we came to love almost as well as our own Scottish dykes. These were the gray walls that border an Irish road. Stonecrop outlines them with a deep yellow pattern of tiny flowers; small ferns and long fingered mosses sprout from the interstices between the stones. Here or there is a hole at the base of the wall through which a stream gushes, to dive down and disappear below the road.

These gray walls belong to mountain country. They are the work of men whose kindred have, for generations, dwelt among the rocky places of the earth. But there is a certain relaxation in turning from their sturdy energy to the contemplation of a well-remembered kitchen-garden wall. It encloses a square which is intersected by box-bordered paths. Against the red brick wall grow plum trees and apple trees whose arms spread gracefully against the background of mellow red brick. How the pale blossoms stand out in springtime as though they were carved upon the wall! How gratefully, each winter, do the bare twigs snuggle back to the warm brick which catches and holds for their comfort every available beam of sunlight! Under my favorite kitchen-garden wall, white clove-scented pinks grow in such generous profusion that they seem to foam against the bricks, when the June winds blow. The whole air is aromatic with their scent.

In another corner of this same wall grows a lavender bush. Have you ever seen a bush of lavender blooming against a red brick wall? If not, go look for one and, when you find it, sit down and think of all the softest, loveliest music you have ever heard; for you are seeing music there, in the fragrant mist of smoky blue that is spread before the deep red warmth of the wall.

♪ ♪ ♪

BUT I HAVE called this article of mine "Walls Around the World," so I must not linger too long over the walls of home, but must move on to some of my more distant wall discoveries.

There is a wall in Mukden which shines through my recollections of one snowy day when that city seemed to be a vast pattern of black and white, half obscured by fog. I was looking with small interest at a high stone wall that loomed ahead of me down a long street. It had a forbidding air, I thought; it was altogether too high and too black. Then suddenly the sun, weary of the dingy blanket of fog, broke through to shine on Mukden for an hour before nightfall. Instantly, the forbidding wall changed before my eyes; for a sunbeam touched the glazed porcelain tiles that decorated its top and they were the color of daffodils! Against a background of black buildings and white roofs the wall, which had seemed so dull, blossomed into a thing of beauty to be remembered through the years.

♪ ♪ ♪

JAPANESE WALLS ARE nearly always beautiful, but one in particular stands out in my memory. It was the sea wall of a little fishing village where for a while we made our home. This wall was built of gray stone and stoutly cemented against the onslaught of storms which often tossed wreaths of foam onto the flat top of the wall, though it rose many feet above the shore. On the landward side it was low enough for us to sit on, and what golden hours we spent there! The wall was the hub of the village life. Fishermen, with complexions the color of mahogany, gathered there to discuss prospects for the day. Wives and mothers met there to discuss domestic affairs. Grandmothers, each with an infant grandchild on her back, came to the wall to chatter and laugh as they jolted their charges merrily. The smart young men of the village paraded up and down the wall to show off their latest "western style" suits and hats. Girls came every evening straight from the bath-house to the wall, their laughter drifting softly through the evening silence, the pastel shades of their summer kimonos fluttering like flowers against the wall.

♪ ♪ ♪

FROM THAT PLEASANT sea wall we went straight to another wall of a very different type, living almost in its shadow among the mountains of Korea. This wall, surrounding the city of Seoul, was built in the twelfth century by the command of the reigning king, and its construction occupied just twelve months, an amazing accomplishment in view of the height of the precipices and of the needlelike peaks over which the wall climbs. There are look-out holes at regular intervals through which we used to peer at the valley below us, where the road seemed but a streak of paint drawn between stubbled millet fields. Along that road moved a strangely varied stream of traffic: a train of bullocks laden with brushwood; a ricksha, a motorcar, a palanquin. Often, to complete the pageant, an airplane roared overhead and disappeared in the distance. Such processions of traffic seemed symbolic of the changes which the wall has seen through the centuries during which it has guarded the city of Seoul, where tides of modernity are rapidly sweeping the ancient landmarks away. Here or there stones have fallen or blocks of masonry have crumbled away leaving gaps in the wall, which are soon filled by small pine trees or wild black locust bushes; but, in the main, the wall of Seoul still stands; and what strange happenings have those stones seen! You touch them, and history that was never written in any book comes to life beneath your hand.

♪ ♪ ♪

LAST JUNE, IN Vancouver, we found yet another wall. We were walking home one night by the light of a clear full moon, the air sweet with a thousand fragrances. Then, suddenly, one perfume stood out, distinct and exquisite above the rest.

"Pinks!" exclaimed my companion. "There must be masses of clove pinks somewhere."

Then, before us, a low wall rose above a lawn whose smoothness enhanced the beauty of rough gray stones. On top of this wall, along its entire length, grew a blanketed mass of white clove-scented pinks. Looking at the drifts of white flowers lying like drifts of foam along the top, I thought of the white foam wreaths I had seen drift onto a gray sea wall in Japan and of clove-scented pinks which were growing below a far-distant kitchen-garden wall; of moonlight on gray stone walls in Scottish hills, and lastly of a full moon dappling the masonry of Chester city wall.

J. S. G.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —Photograph by Elizabeth Poucher

THE RAM-SPHINXES BEFORE THE TEMPLE AT KARNAK, EGYPT

EGYPTIAN sphinxes are the emblems of kings. Though all possess the bodies of lions, yet they have three distinct kinds of heads: the man's head, called andro-sphinx, like the great sphinx at Gizeh; the hawk's head, called hieraco-sphinx; or the ram's head, known as crio-sphinx.

The entrance to the great pylon of the Temple of Karnak is through a double row of these crio-sphinxes, bordering the old sacred way which used to connect the Temple with the Nile. The majesty and enigmatical dignity of the sphinxes have remained intact throughout the ages.

The ram was considered the sacred animal of Ammon Ra, king of the gods. Archaeologists agree that a disk, representing the sun, with the uraeus, the symbol of sovereignty, originally was balanced on the head of each ram-sphinx between the large curved horns. Under the ram's chin, standing between the outstretched forelegs, is a small figure of Rameses II, during whose reign the avenue was built. The uraeus can still be seen upon his forehead. In his crossed arms is the ankh, or symbol of eternal life.

If you mount to the top of the pylon, the avenue of sphinxes can be seen in relation to its present environment. A small village has grown up under a grove of palm trees, so near that long shadows slanting in the afternoon sun almost touch the temple gate. Women in trailing black robes are balancing water jugs on their heads, as they walk along the road from the river.

Fortschritt durch rechtes Denken

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE gegenwärtige Zeit wird eine Zeit des Fortschritts genannt. Viele Errungenschaften, die noch vor einigen Jahren für unmöglich gehalten wurden, sind heute vollendete Tatsachen. Dies hat seinen Grund nicht etwa in einschneidenden Änderungen in der Materie oder in sogenannten materiellen Dingen, sondern im stufenweisen Entfalten von Ideen im individuellen Bewußtsein und im praktischen Anwenden dieser Ideen. Rechtes Denken oder die Tätigkeit rechter Gedankenvorgänge liegt allem wahren Fortschritt zugrunde.

Rechtes Denken ist das intelligente Widerspiegeln Gottes, des Gemüts, der Quelle aller rechten Ideen. Rechtes Denken auf der Grundlage des vollkommenen Gemüts erhebt sich über die Materie und über sogenannte materielle Zustände und befähigt einen, zwischen dem Wirklichen und dem Unwirklichen zu unterscheiden.

Fortschritt ist aufbauend, nicht zertörend. Was irrtümlich ein fortschreitendes Übel oder eine fortschreitende Krankheit genannt wird, ist eine falsche Bezeichnung, die den menschlichen Glauben verrät, daß Fortschritt etwas anderes als gut sein könne. Der Glaube, daß Fortschritt Böses in sich schließen könne, beruht auf materiellem, falschem Denken und wird nur durch geistiges, rechtes Denken verdrängt. Fortschritt ist von Gott, dem Gemüt.

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" erklärt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 256): „Der Fortschritt nimmt der Menschheit die Fesseln ab. Das Endliche muß dem Unendlichen weichen. Während der Gedanke zu einer höheren Ebene der Tätigkeit vorwärts schreitet, erhebt er sich vom materiellen zum geistigen Sinn, vom Schulmäßigen zum Inspirierten, vom Sterblichen zum Unsterblichen".

Der Christliche Wissenschafter wird gelehrt, daß das Erlangen des geistig Wahren ein wesentlicher Teil wahren Fortschritts ist. Durch Erkenntnis geistiger Wirklichkeiten kommt er sittlich und geistig vorwärts und erwirbt in stets zunehmendem Maße die Fähigkeit, sich und anderen zu helfen, die „menschlichen Fesseln" der Begrenzung und Not aller Art abzuschütteln und die Freiheit zu finden, die das Erbe des Menschen in Gottes Ebenbild ist.

Wenn sich das Denken „vom Sterblichen zum Unsterblichen" erhebt, läßt es die früher gehegten materiellen Annahmen zurück, und der einzelne wird sich stufenweise der geistigen und unsterblichen Tatsachen des Seins bewußt.

Ist er von diesem geistigen Bewußtsein durchdrungen, so macht er im Verständnis Gottes und des wirklichen Menschen wahren Fortschritt. Durch dieses fortschreitende rechte Denken erkennt er sich als Gottes Idee, als Gottes Bild und Gleichnis.

Wenn geistiger Fortschritt der „Menschheit die Fesseln" der Sünde abnimmt, befreit er einen auch von Krankheit und Armut und von den die Menschheit scheinbar knechtenden falschen Annahmen Verschlechterung, Unvollkommenheit, Begrenzung und Unheil. Nichts kann das durch geistiges Verständnis erlangte freie Denken binden, fesseln oder einengen. Diese befreiende Macht des fortschrittlichen, geistigen rechten Denkens ist in allen Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft betont. Diese Lehren weisen darauf hin, daß aller wahre Fortschritt mental und geistig ist, daß er eine Veranschaulichung des Gesetzes Gottes ist. Wir lesen (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 324): „Die Läuterung von Sinn und Selbst ist ein Beweis des Fortschritts. ‚Selig sind, die reines Herzens sind; denn sie werden Gott schauen'".

Die Bibel ermahnt jeden, weise und gut zu denken; denn intelligentes Denken hat immer rechte Ergebnisse zur Folge. Der Psalmist erkannte dies, als er schrieb (Ps. 1, 3): „Der ist wie ein Baum, gepflanzt an den Wasserbächen, der seine Frucht bringt zu seiner Zeit, und seine Blätter verwelken nicht; und was er macht, das gerät wohl". Diese Verheißung galt dem, der „Lust hat zum Gesetz des Herrn". Solche Menschen kommen unter die Bedingungen des geistigen Gesetzes, und sie sind zu dessen Erfüllung in ihrem täglichen Leben berechtigt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß wahrer Fortschritt ausdrücklich individuell ist. Jeder einzelne bestimmt z. B. selber, was in seinem Denken vorgeht. Durch geistiges rechtes Denken fortschreiten, ist das gottverliehene Recht und Vorrecht jedes einzelnen. Jeder einzelne hat jedoch die Pflicht, rechtes Denken allezeit anzuerkennen und zu üben. Jeder hat auch die Pflicht, sich gegen die verblendenden Vorwände mesmerischen falschen Denkens zu schützen und sich davor zu hüten, da sie verlockende Bilder materiellen Gewinnes und einen falsch benannten materiellen Fortschritt durch Verfahren bieten, die vom göttlichen Prinzip, dem Gemüt, abweichen.

Der Psalmist fragt (Ps. 24, 3): „Wer wird auf des Herrn Berg gehen, und wer wird stehen an seiner heiligen Stätte?" Die Antwort ist (24, 4): „Der unschuldige Hände hat und reines Herzens ist; der nicht Lust hat zu loser Lehre und schwöret nicht fälschlich". Und es ist verheißen (24, 5): „Der wird den Segen vom Herrn empfangen und Gerechtigkeit von dem Gott seines Heils". Dieses Erlangen geistiger Reinheit ist wirklicher Fortschritt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Weather-Bound at Point Romanoff

UNDER a double reef that afternoon I made splendid time, although through a quite rough sea. By dark I had rounded Point Romanoff, so I put in for shelter in a little cove where an Eskimo patriarch, his children and his grandchildren had made their summer camp. On this leg I ran into a shoal several hundred yards from shore, where breakers dashed my boat and caused an anxious few moments. I was weatherbound at Romanof for three and a half days—the first two exceedingly stormy, followed by a day that, while gloriously cloudless, yet didn't provide a single pocketful of wind. It did give me a chance to dry my robe and blankets thoroughly, however, and cut enough firewood from the drift to last for several days. I filled up my two buckets and all my spare kettles with fresh water, so I'd not be caught again dependent on the semisaline sea; and I ran a new halyard through the blocks, replacing the old one which was badly frayed.

The Eskimo family, within whose friendly cove I'd taken shelter, were kind to me as bronze-faced ministering angels. They showed by constant little signs that they were sorry for me, and gave me understanding help in every way they could. No master of a vast estate, no maharajah, no fine English country-gentleman, could have extended a more real or genuine hospitality or shown a greater breadth of sympathy. "Eskimo" still connotes to me an utter kindliness. Kai-ya-no, their sweet word of "thanks for service rendered," was often on my lips those days, and it still is.

Their summer home was built in part of driftwood, carried down by the Great River and cast upon this naked and truly treeless shore. So the Yukon still proved watchful and friendly, even though in stormy nights here I missed the rhythm of his lapping iambs which had suffered a sea-change now into the long hexameter, rising with cadence sonorous, upheaving in long undulations, the motion and sound of the sea. The Eskimo's seashore home was large and comfortable, and reasonably clean. There was a welcome fire built in its center, the smoke emerging through a hole made in the turfy roof on which their many dogs disported. The people rubbed dry moss in the hands till it was fine, saturated it with whale-oil and then spread this along the lip of a stone cup, where it burned like a wick and gave us a lamp somewhat dimmer than a candle. . . . Their eagerness for knowledge, their ability and deftness were simply wonderful—equal, I should say, to the Japanese. I had commonly heard that the Eskimos are very uncleanly, both in person and in habitation. I was impressed rather the other way.—From the story of Klondike Jim, in "Sourdough Gold," by MARY LEE DAVIS. (Boston: Wilde.)

The Charm of West Africa

THE beauty of the scene was beyond description. The river here was narrow, though very deep, and ran between great heavily forested mountain walls of the range of the Sierra del Crystal, and their noble summits stood out clear and black against the star-lit purple sky. The air around us was begemmed with fireflies, and so heavy with the scent of flowers that we smelt them above the stench even of our own ivory, and every now and then we dropped down past a native village, seeing the natives dancing by the light of the fires, and hearing the thump, thump, thump, of their drums, and the long-drawn melancholy cadence of their song.

It is in regions such as these that the charm of West Africa seizes on you, a charm, that once you fall under its spell, you never escape from. I know I have wearied you here and elsewhere by my diffuseness regarding things West African, but there is one thing I know I have not sufficiently brought home to you, and that is the charm of West Africa. The charm of West Africa is a painful one. It is a thing difficult to explain to some people, but I am sure there are among you here people who know by experience the charm some countries exercise over men—countries very different from each other and from West Africa. The charm of West Africa is a painful one. It gives you pleasure to fall under it when you are out there, but when you are back here, it gives you pain by calling you. It sends up before your eyes a vision of a wall of dancing, white, rainbow-gemmed surf playing on a shore of yellow sand before an audience of stately cocoa-palms, or of a great mangrove-walled bronze river, or of a vast forest cathedral, and you hear, nearer to you than the voices of the people round you, nearer than the roar of the city traffic, the sound of that surf that is beating on the shore down there, and the sound of the wind talking in the hard palm-leaves, and the thump of the natives' tom-toms, or the cry of the parrots passing over the mangrove swamps in the evening time—and everything that is around you grows poor and thin in the face of that vision, and you want to go back to the coast that is calling you.—From "The Life of Mary Kingsley," by STEPHEN GWYNNE. (New York: Macmillan.)

Autumn Lyric

THE autumn winds sing ancient runes,
Sweeter far than April's tunes
With golden sighs of trees that bear
Vivid leaves to stir the air.

The rhythmic chants of color rhyme
With the golden beat of time;
But children in the leaves at play
Are the lyric of the day.

HELEN MARING

Progress Through Right Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS is called an age of progress. Many achievements which were considered impossible of accomplishment a few years ago are today accomplished facts. This is due not to any basic changes in matter or in so-called material things, but to the progressive unfolding of ideas in individual consciousness, and the putting of these ideas into active use. Right thinking or the activity of right thought-processes is fundamental to all true progress.

Right thinking is the intelligent reflecting of God, Mind, the source of all right ideas. Right thinking from the basis of perfect Mind transcends matter and so-called material conditions, and enables one to differentiate between the real and the unreal.

Progress is constructive, never destructive. That which is erroneously termed a progressive evil or a progressive disease is a misnomer, indicating the human belief that progress can be something other than good. The belief that progress can include evil elements is due to material wrong thinking, and it is displaced only by spiritual right thinking. Progress is of God, Mind.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy states (p. 256): "Progress takes off human shackles. The finite must yield to the infinite. Advancing to a higher plane of action, thought rises from the material sense to the spiritual, from the scholastic to the inspirational, and from the mortal to the immortal."

The Christian Scientist is taught that the attainment of the spiritually real is an essential part of true progress. Through discernment of spiritual realities he advances morally and spiritually, and acquires an ever-increasing ability to help himself and others to remove the "human shackles" of limitation and distress of every kind, and to find the freedom which is the heritage of man in God's image.

When thought rises from "the mortal to the immortal," it progresses from the material beliefs formerly held, and the individual becomes progressively cognizant of the spiritual and immortal facts of being.

Imbued with this spiritual consciousness he makes true progress in his understanding of God, and of the real man. Through this progressive right thinking he finds himself as God's idea or image and likeness.

When spiritual progress takes off the "human shackles" of sin, it also frees one from sickness and poverty, and from the false beliefs of impairment, imperfection, limitation, and disaster which seem to bind humanity. Nothing can bind, shackle, or imprison the liberated thought gained through spiritual understanding. This liberating potency of progressive, spiritual right thinking is emphasized throughout the teachings of Christian Science. These teachings point to all true progress as mental and spiritual, as the law of God exemplified. It is stated (*ibid.*, p. 324): "The purification of sense and self is a proof of progress. 'Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.'"

The admonitions of Scripture enable each one to think wisely and well; and intelligent thinking is always productive of right results. The Psalmist recognized this when he said (Psalms 1:3), "And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper." This promise was to him whose "delight is in the law of the Lord." All such come under the conditions of spiritual law, and all such are entitled to its fulfillment in their daily lives.

Christian Science teaches that true spiritual progress is distinctly individual. For example, each one determines for himself what his thought-processes shall include. To progress through spiritual right thinking is the God-given right and prerogative of each one. It is, however, incumbent upon each individual to recognize and to practice right thinking at all times. It is also incumbent upon each one to protect and defend himself against the specious arguments of mesmeric wrong thinking, which present alluring pictures of material gain, and miscalled material progress through methods which depart from divine Principle, Mind.

The Psalmist asks (Psalms 24:3), "Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? or who shall stand in his holy place?" The answer is (24:4), "He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully." And the promise is (24:5), "He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, and righteousness from the God of his salvation." This attaining of spiritual purity is real progress.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Listed Stock Quotations

Imminent Break in War Clouds Boosts Stock Market Prices

Commodity and Money Markets

Buoyant Advance In Stock Prices On Peace Outlook

By Forrest Price

Stocks were buoyant.

Sort of a peace prospect market.

Trading today on the New York Stock Exchange reflected the optimistic sentiment that the Eurpoean war clouds would soon disappear.

The stock market always tries to anticipate coming events, hence its activity and strength today.

For a two-hour session it was a busy affair.

Total transactions footed up to about 900,000 shares.

Many new highs were made.

Among the outstanding gainers was Case, which advanced 6 points to a new peak for the year.

The Pere Marquette issues also were conspicuous in the rise. The three quoted stocks gained 3¼ to 4 points, and this on top of previous good advances the last few days.

Others prominent in the advance with gains of 2 to more than 4 points were Wesson Oil, Sears Roebuck, Greyhound, Armour of Illinois prior preferred, Budd Manufacturing, Chrysler and Neisner Bros.

Westinghouse Electric had a gain of more than 3 points, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Union Pacific, Western Union, General Motors, Johns-Manville and other standard issues made good gains, some reaching new tops.

The metals were slightly lower, due probably to the peace outlook.

Bonds showed improvement but not as markedly as stocks. U. S. Governments were slightly higher. Among the corporate issues International Telephone convertible 5s gained 2 points. Shell Union Oil 5s advanced nearly as much. Fractional gains were made by a miscellaneous lot of issues. Foreign obligations were steady.

There was heavy trading in wheat at Chicago. All futures dropped below $1 on peace hopes. Corn followed the lead of wheat to lower territory. Cotton also pointed downward.

People are wondering what will happen to the commodities markets when international peace is declared.

It is believed by market analysts that while there may be a temporary reaction of small proportions should war clouds disappear most commodities will continue not far from the current price levels.

They point out the fact that during the war scare period prices have not gone far aloft and therefore would not undergo much of a reaction. Fundamentals are such, it is held, that demand will continue good. This is because of increasing business activities.

The statistical positions of such war staples as wheat, cotton, rubber and copper are considered encouraging as there is and will continue to be a good commercial demand for them in any event.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; list rallies as war tension lessens.

Bonds: Steady; U. S. Governments gain.

Curb: Higher; specialties advance.

Foreign exchanges: Improved; sterling recovers.

Cotton: Barely steady; favorable foreign political news.

Sugar: Closed.

Foreign

Berlin: After opening more active, prices on the Boerse developed irregularity today. The market closed quiet.

London and Paris closed.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	Stocks 30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
Net change	+1.3	+.4	+.5	+.9
Saturday	71.0	24.4	38.4	51.2
Previous day	69.7	24.0	37.9	50.3
Month ago	65.9	25.8	36.1	48.4
Year ago	50.6	26.2	37.6	48.7
1935 high	71.0	27.6	39.3	51.2
1935 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8
1934 high	61.4	43.0	40.6	51.4
1934 low	45.3	22.8	24.2	34.9

Movement of Recent Years

1932 low	177.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.9	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	+.2	+.2		+.3
Saturday	80.7	99.7	98.0	67.3
Previous day	80.5	99.5	98.0	67.0
Month ago	82.4	99.2	97.4	66.6
Year ago	84.4	97.2	84.1	67.6
1935 high	87.8	100.0	98.7	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	76.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.0	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Low yield	109.3		
Previous day	109.3	1934 high	108.3
Month ago	109.6	1934 low	99.1
Year ago	107.3	1928 high	104.4
1935 high	110.7	1932 low	86.8
1935 low	107.9		

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Stock of Record
Asso Dry G 1st pf	$3	Dec.	2	Nov. 8
Budd Wheel pf $7 cum pf	$7	.. Nov.	30	Nov. 18
Int Util $7 pf	$1.25	.. Nov.	1	Oct. 23
Do $3.50 pr pf 62½c	..	Nov.	1	Oct. 23
Increased				
Hooven & Allison	$4	S Nov.	1	Oct. 16
Regular				
Blue Ridge Corp cv pf	75c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 5
Cdn Bk of Com	$2	Q Dec.	2	Oct. 31
Chicago Yell Cab	25c	Q Dec.	2	Nov. 21
Hooven & Allison Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Kroger Gro & Bk 40c	40c	Q Nov.	30	Nov. 8
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 20
Musko Co 6% pf	$1.50	.. Dec.	2	Nov. 20
Tennessee Elec Pow 5% pf	$1.25	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 16
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 16
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 16
Do 7.2% pf	$1.80	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 16

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	1.01	1.01	.99½	1.01	—.01½
May	.99¼	1.00¼	.95⅞	.99⅞	—.01⅜
July	.90½	.90½	.88½	.90¼	—.01⅜
	Corn				
December	.58½	.69⅜	.58¼	.59	— ⅛
May	.58½	.58⅞	.58¼	.58½	— ⅛
July	.59½	.60⅞	.59¼	.59½	— ⅛
	Oats				
December	.27⅜	.27⅜	.27¼	.27¼	— ⅛
May	.28⅜	.28⅞	.28¾	.28¾	— ¼
July	.27¾	.27⅞	.27	.27	—.01¼

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Oct. 19	Last Oct. 18
70	51	..	2% Acme Steel	70	70	70	70
9⅜	4⅛	..	Adams Express	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
16½	8	.60	Addressograph	16½	16¼	16⅜	16
8⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	..
162	104¾	3*	Air Reduction	162	161¾	162	161
20⅛	13¼	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2⅛	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1½
30½	21	..	Alleghany Steel	28	27	28	26¼
173	125	6	Allied Chem	170½	170½	170½	170½
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	126	126	126	13⅝
7¾	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼
31⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	31	30¼	30½	30
73½	49	5	Allied Stores pf	74	73¾	74	73½
4⅛	2⅛	..	AmalLeather	3	3	3	3
71	48½	2	Amerada	69	69	69	69
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	53	53	53	53
32½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	30½	29¾	30½	29½
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	13½	13	13½	13⅛
128½	119	7	Am Brake S & F pf	127	127	127	128
146⅝	110	4†	Am Can	143¾	143⅜	143⅝	142¼
25⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	21⅛	21	21	20
22½	8	..	Am Chain	22	22	22	21¾
5¼	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	5	5	5	5
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	30¾	30	30¾	29¾
1	⅜	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	1	1	1	1
8⅞	2¾	..	Am European	7	7	7	..
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5⅜
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	32	31½	32	30½
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	12	11½	12	11¼
33½	28	..	Am Hide & L Vt pf	31½	31⅛	31½	30¼
15⅛	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13	13	13	13
7⅜	3	..	Am Hide & L N	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
37½	20½	2.40	Am Home pf	34⅜	34	34⅜	..
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	2	1⅞	2	2
9⅞	4½	..	Am International	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8¼
20⅜	9	..	Am Locomotive	16½	16½	16½	16⅜
58	32	..	Am Loco pf	54	54	54	54
10½	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	10	10	10	9⅞
10¼	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
28¾	13½	..	Am Metal	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	27
29⅝	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	28¾	28⅝	28¾	28¾
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	7⅞	7¾	7½	7⅞
41½	8⅜	..	Am P & L 5% pf	37⅞	37	37⅝	36½
49½	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6% pf	43¾	42¾	43½	41¾
18¾	10½	..	Am Radiator	17⅜	16¾	17¼	17
27⅝	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	26⅞	26½	26½	26¼
52⅞	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	52¼	51¾	52¼	52
117¼	103	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	114	114	114	114¾
76	63	3†	Am Snuff	72¼	72¼	72¼	72
102¾	72½	5	Am Tobacco	101	101	101	100⅞
105½	74¾	5	Am Tob B	103	103	103	103½
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	36	36	36	36
70½	51	4	Am Sugar Ref	51	50¾	51	50¾
145¼	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	141⅞	141½	141¾	140⅞
27	18½	1†	Am Sum Tob	24⅝	24½	24¼	24
19¼	7¼	1	Am Wat W & E	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	16¼
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9¼
62⅜	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	61½	59½	61	58¾
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	⅞	1	¾
5⅝	3	..	Am Zinc Lead & S	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
23⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	21⅛	20⅝	21	21⅜
28	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¾
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	14½	14⅛	14½	14⅜
52	36	1†	Archer Daniels	47	46⅞	47	46⅛
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	5¼	4¾	5¼	4¾
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	67¼	63¾	67¼	63½
110	85	..	Armour Ill pf	102	100	102	..
8⅛	4	..	Arnold Constable	7½	7½	7½	7½
38	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝	36¾
17¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16⅜
109	80⅞	.12‡	Asso Dry G 1st	108	108	108	108
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	47¼	46¾	47	46⅝
37½	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	22	22¾	23	22¼
7½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	..	6	6	5¾
78	20½	1	Atl Refining	22¼	22	22	22⅛
47½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
44½	15	..	Auburn Auto	44½	42¾	44½	42
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
			—B—				
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	18½	18½	18½	5
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	14¼
23	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	17¾	17½	17¾	..
110	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	107½
115	106⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	112½	112½	112½	..
9⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	9¾
10⅝	5⅞	.60†	Barnsdall A	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9¼
95	72	3½	Beech-Nut Pack	94	93½	94	93¼
14⅜	11¼	1	Belding Hem	14⅛	14	14	13¾
24	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	23⅞	23½	23⅞	23⅛
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅞
41½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	39¼	38¼	39¼	37¾
107½	55⅝	1¾	Beth Steel pf	106	106	106	106
14½	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13⅜
83	73¼	..	Blumenthal pf	83	83	83	..
15⅜	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	16	15½	16	15¾
59⅞	34⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	49	49	49	48¼
47¾	38¾	7½	Bon Ami B	41¾	41¼	41¾	41¼
26⅜	21	1.60	Borden	26	25½	25⅝	25½
64	28¼	2	Borg Warner	64¼	63	64¼	63¼
8	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	6	6	6	..
51¼	24½	..	Briggs Mfg	52½	51½	52	50¾
15⅜	8¼	.40	Bridgeport Brass	15	14¾	15	14¾
52½	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	52½	51	52	51
36½	30⅜	2†	Bristol Myers	38	36¾	38	36½
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	43½	43	43½	42⅞
100	70	6	Brooklyn M T pf	99	99	99	98⅞
58	37½	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	58	57½	57⅝	58
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	60	60	60	..
7½	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	7¼	7	7¼	6¾
8⅝	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
15	8⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11½
91½	62⅜	2	Bucyrus E pf	85	85	85	..
1	¼	..	Budd Mfg tis	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
7⅝	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝
66	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	63	59	62	58¾
9½	2½	..	Budd Wheel	9½	9⅜	9½	9¼
23⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	22	21¼	22	21⅛
11	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
20½	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	21	20⅝	21	20½
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
20⅝	11⅞	..	Byers	17¼	16⅜	17¼	16⅜
60¾	32	..	Byers pf	153¼	153¼	153¼	151½
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	35	35	35	35¼
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5⅜
27	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	25⅜	24¾	25⅜	25
16⅜	8½	..	Canada Dry	11¼	11⅛	11½	11
13½	8⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	9½	9⅜	9½	9¼
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	38½	38½	38½	38¾
87	45¾	..	Case Thresh	93¾	88½	93¾	87
118½	93½	4	Case Threshpf	117	117	117	..
55½	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	55¼	54½	54¾	54¾
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	29¼	28⅝	29¼	27¾
8½	1¾	..	Celotex Co (h)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
39¼	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
12⅜	6½	..	Century Ribbon	8	7⅞	8	7¾
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	58½	58	58	58½
7	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	6¾	6½	6¼	6¼
65½	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	61	61	61	60⅜
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	44¼	44	44¼	43½
47½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	44½	44⅛	44½	44
6	2⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1	1	1	1
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅛	1	1	1
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	2	2	2	2⅛
12	4¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	11¼	11	11¼	10⅝
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	6	5¾	6	5½
25¼	9	..	Chile Copper	22	22	22	..
83½	31	1*	Chrysler	84	81⅞	83⅜	80¼
45	27⅝	1*	Cleve Gr Br Co	43⅜	42	43⅜	42½
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	14	13⅞	14	14
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	78½	78½	78½	79
23⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	22¼	21¾	22⅛	21
18¼	15⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	17⅞	17	17	17
35⅝	9	..	Collins & Aikman	36⅞	35⅜	36⅞	34½
107	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
1½	¼	..	Colo F & I (h)	2½	2½	2½	..
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	15	14½	15	14½
17¾	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	12½	12½	12½	..
14	3¾	.20b	Columbia Gas	13⅛	13	13⅛	12⅞
89½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	86½	86½	86½	..
94	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	89	89	89	89
72	56¼	2.80†	Comm Credit	57⅛	55	55⅞	57
105½	97⅞	4¼	Comm Inv Tr	68	66½	66⅝	68½
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	104⅜	103½	103½	104½
23⅞	16½	.60†	Comm Solvents	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18¾
2⅜	⅜	..	Comwlth & So	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
65¼	20⅛	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	57	57	57	58
119½	112	5½	Com Cred pf	114	114	114	116
49	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	39½	39⅛	39½	39¼
40	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	32¾	32½	32½	32
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
22½	14½	1½g	Consol Film I pf	18	18	18	18
34¼	145⅞	1	Consol Gas	28⅝	28¼	28½	27⅞
101¾	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	99½	99⅜	99½	99¾
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	4½	4¼	4½	4⅛
10½	6½	.20b	Consol Oil	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞
1⅜	⅛	..	Consol Textile	⅝	⅝	¾	⅝
82	71	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73½
16⅛	8¾	..	Container A	16¾	16¼	16¾	15¾
6¾	2⅞	..	Container B	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6⅜
5¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	8
1⅜	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
91⅛	62¾	3	Cont Can	90	89¼	90	89
16⅞	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
42⅜	28⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	42	41⅜	42	41¾
1⅜	⅜	..	Cont Motors	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
23	15⅛	.62½b	Cont Oil	21	20¾	21	21
60⅝	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	56⅜	56¼	56⅜	56
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	62¼	61⅜	62¼	61¼
6⅜	4⅛	..	Coty	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
39⅞	35⅞	2*	Cream of Wheat	38	38	38	38
16⅜	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio	15¾	15½	15⅜	15¼
36¼	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	..
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	26	25½	26	25½
86½	47½	.50g	Crucible Steel pf	84½	84½	84½	..
8½	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
47½	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	42¾	42	42¾	42
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	19⅛	18½	19⅛	18½
105½	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	104	104	104	104
4	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	3	2⅞	3	3
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8½	8⅛	8½	8⅛
40	16	..	Cutler Hammer	39¼	39	39¼	..
			—D—				
49⅝	22¾	..	Deere & Co	50¾	49	50⅝	49⅛
28	19	.75b	Deere & Co pf	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	27⅝
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	32⅝	32¾	32¾	32½
19½	11	..	Del Lack & W	14	13⅞	14	14¼
103½	65	4	Detroit Edison	103	102½	103	102
50⅝	35½	1†	Devoe & Ray A	39	39	39	38½
43½	34½	2†	Dome Mines	38¼	38	38	38¼
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
33	17½	.75b	Douglas A	32¼	31¾	32¼	31¼
5½	1⅝	..	Dunhill Inter	4½	4½	4½	..
113⅞	103	8	Duplan Silk pf	112½	112½	112½	..
136¼	80⅜	3.60	du Pone de Nem	135¾	135	135¾	134
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	129	129	129	..
			—E—				
161	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	159	156½	159	158¾
29½	16⅝	1†	Eaton Mfg	29½	29	29½	29
7¾	3¼	..	Eitington Schild	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
35½	19¾	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	35⅞	35	35⅝	34¼
10⅝	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾
6⅝	3⅛	..	Elec & Mus Indw	6	6	6	5⅜
7½	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5	4⅜	4¾	4¾
28	12	..	El Pw ¾ L 6% pf	22½	22½	22½	..
32	3	..	Elec Pow ¾ L6 pf	24	24	24	23⅝
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	47½	47½	47½	48
1⅞	⅝	..	Elk H Coal pf (h)	1	1	1	1
42	14	..	Engineers P S 5 pf	37	37	37	..
14	7½	..	Erie RR	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
14½	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
23¼	15	1	Evans Products	19	18⅞	19	18¾
5	2	..	Exchange Buffet	4	3⅞	4	3¾
			—F—				
9¾	4	..	Fairbanks pf	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	..
26½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	24½	24	24½	23½
120	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	122	120	122	120
19¾	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	16	16	16	16
7½	3⅜	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	7	6⅞	7	6¾
			—G—				
105	63	..	Hamilton W pf	104	104	104	104
26	16	1	Harbison Walker	24½	24½	24½	24
8⅜	4⅛	..	Hart Schaff	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¼
117½	85	5	Hazel Atlas	103½	103½	103½	104
27⅝	11	1	Hercules Motors	27⅜	26¾	27	27
90	71	3†	Hercules Powder	88¼	88¼	88¼	89
128	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	126½	126½	126½	..
19¾	5¾	..	Holland Furnace	19¾	19¼	19⅜	19
11	6⅝	.50	Hollander	8¾	8⅝	8¾	..
42	30½	2.50†	Houdaille Her A	41	41	41	40¼
24¾	6½	1	Houdaille Her B	24⅜	23⅝	24⅜	23½
4	1½	..	Houston Oil vtc	4¼	3⅞	4¼	3⅝
56	43	3†	Howe Sound	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52½
16½	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	16¼	15⅞	16¼	15½
3⅞	¾	..	Hupp Motors	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝
			—I—				
17⅜	9½	..	Ill Central	14¾	14⅝	14¾	14½
10½	2⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	35	33⅞	35	34
95½	46½	2†	Inland Steel	95	94⅜	94¾	94½
8¼	2½	..	Inspiration Cop	6⅜	6	6¼	6⅜
23⅜	8¾	..	Inter R T vtc (h)	20¾	20¼	20¼	19¾
3	1½	..	Intercon Rub	2½	2½	2½	2½
8¾	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	7¾	6⅞	7¼	7⅛
3	2⅝	..	Int Agr Corp	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝
42¾	26	..	Int Agr ppf	29½	28¾	29½	28¾
33	22⅞	1	Int Cement	27	26½	26⅞	26½
60½	34⅜	.60	Int Harvester	58½	58	58⅝	58
43¾	11

Business and Industry

Vision Seen as Need to Start Unprecedented Business Rise

Commerce and Finance

Excessive Costs Hamper Sellers Of New Issues

Second of four articles on problems arising in connection with federal regulation of the security business.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—One of the objections of the Street to the Securities Act is the tremendous expense of the registration statement. It is said to cost approximately twice as much to gather the information necessary to an offering as it did before the law was passed. This information, most people in the Street think, is largely useless. In reply to this charge, however, Commissioner Landis stated the other day that large investors, insurance companies, and investment advisory services are making extensive use of the photostat services of the commissions in obtaining copies of the registration statements, regardless of the expense which sometimes runs into hundreds of dollars. He also said that the commission is trying to cut down on the amount of informational chaff required.

Call Prospectus Unreadable

The dissatisfaction of the financial community over the prospectus requirements is even keener than over the registration.

The commission determines, under the law, what is to go into the registration statement, and then determines what can be left out of the registration information, for the prospectus.

The prospectus consists of that part of the information contained in the registration which the commission will not allow the borrower to omit from the prospectus. In the opinion of most investment bankers, the resulting prospectus is practically unreadable and incomprehensible, something that no one except the accountants and the lawyers, not even the underwriters themselves, can understand.

Commissioner Landis pointed out that this extensive information, though perhaps merely bewildering to the average investor, is highly valued by investment services, institutional buyers, and other professional appraisers of securities. For the average investor, however, both the bankers and the officials feel that something briefer and more readable is needed.

Early in 1935 an investment house hit on the device of presenting in the first four pages of the bulky prospectus a simplification similar to the old-fashioned offering circular. Representatives of the house assert they had to spend three weeks persuading the SEC to permit them to offer this convenience to their customers, but SEC officials now charge that investment houses willfully and unnecessarily refrain from adopting this policy.

Civil Liabilities Heavy

Bankers answer, however, that they are afraid to change one jot or tittle of the offering prospectus as drawn up by the lawyers and accountants. Even where the investment bankers are willing to take this risk, directors of the borrowing corporation fear to do so. Similar fears are felt about the so-called "newspaper prospectus"—a still further abbreviated prospectus which the SEC last summer authorized, but which no offering house has yet used. Commissioner Landis has stated that the bankers' hesitation "springs from some vague fear of liability, the occasion for which is beyond our legal understanding." Bankers say, however, that they do not trust the commission's rulings in this respect, but keep their eyes on the law, and the civil liabilities therein contained are so heavy that they will not chance the possibility that a court might be more severe than the commission.

It is on this point, of the civil liabilities, that the burden of controversy rests, not only in respect to the prospectus, but in connection with all other investment banking operations affected by the law. Dealers are exceedingly careful of their printed and spoken statement, yet feel no certainty that their precautions will safeguard them. Hedge clauses bristle from the tops and bottoms of every bit of paper that passes from dealer to customer or even between dealers and inside dealers' offices, yet they say frankly they have no confidence in these clauses. Some say cynically that the only way to protect themselves is to deal only with friends and trusted customers and hope for the best.

SEC officials term these precautions and fears foolish, and say that the law is sure to be reasonably interpreted. Nevertheless, they speak with zeal of "instilling a wholesome fear," "putting teeth in the law," "using disciplinary measures" and other nursery policies.

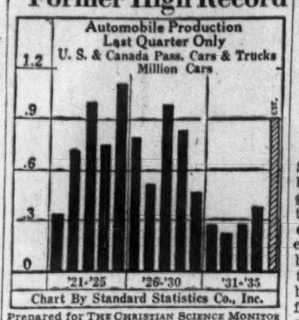
Fear 'Rescission' Suits

The civil liabilities in question arise from the statement in the law that "Any person who . . . sells a security . . . by means of a prospectus or oral communication, which . . . omits to state a material fact necessary . . . to make the statements . . . not misleading . . . shall be liable to the person purchasing such security from him," for the loss suffered by the purchaser.

These liabilities run for three years. Until the law was amended in 1934 they ran for ten years, but strenuous efforts of the investment bankers got this reduced. It appears possible that in case of a general decline in the market, buyers might collect their losses from the issuer of a security even though the loss could not with candor be attributed to a particular omission of a material fact charged. SEC officials think the courts will interpret the law "reasonably," and scout the bankers' fears. Bankers think the courts may interpret the law "harshly," and scout the SEC officials' assurances.

What investment bankers fear is "rescission suits" by former customers, suing them for investment losses. They stay in business, they say, in spite of this Damocles' sword, because these suits do not appear in volume except in prolonged bear markets, and they hope that the three-year limit will be in effect by the date of the next big decline. When it does come, they expect a severe interpretation of the law; for the public, whose attitude the courts inevitably reflect in some degree, is never friendly to financial institutions in hard times.

Auto Output Nearing Former High Record



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATTAINMENT of the current estimate of production of 900,000 passenger automobiles and trucks in the current quarter would make this one of the most active final quarters on record.

In only three prior years has volume for the quarter been higher; 1928, with some 928,000 units; 1925, with about 1,165,000 vehicles, and 1923, with approximately 1,016,000 cars and trucks.

Pennsylvania Has Good Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Oct. 19—Optimistic notes have been struck by three different interests, in reports just issued for September's activity in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. Building has increased. Payments by check show a 20 per cent gain. The net gain of telephones in use is the largest for any month since September, 1929.

Philadelphia's Bureau of Building Inspection reports a 50 per cent gain over September last year. During the month 466 permits for 646 building operations were granted. There was a gain, too, for the first nine months of the year, 5388 permits having been issued, compared to 3556 for the same period last year.

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania reported a net gain of 8225 telephones in service in September.

Sugar Consumption In U. S. Up 4.5 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—United States increased its sugar consumption by 195,302 tons during the first nine months of this year as compared with the like period last year, according to Lamborn's & Co.

To the end of September 4,556,218 long tons, raw sugar value, were distributed as contrasted with 4,360,916 tons in the like period of 1934. The increase approximates 4.5 per cent.

Cane sugar distribution totaled 3,593,976 tons, as against 3,239,286 tons during the corresponding period last year, an increase of 354,690 tons, or 10.9 per cent. Beet sugar distribution amounted to 962,242 tons, a decrease of 159,388 tons, or 14.2 per cent when compared with the like period for 1934.

Danish Beet Sugar Crop 146 Per Cent Above 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Beet sugar crop in Denmark for 1935-36 is forecast at 222,000 long tons, raw sugar value, according to European advices to Lamborn & Co. This compares with 90,000 tons produced last season, an increase of 132,000 tons or over 146 per cent. Harvesting is now in full swing.

While this season's sugar beet sowings of 106,300 acres approximates the like beet acreage as last year, it is noted that Denmark suffered from one of the severest crop failures in its history last year, caused by an extended drought.

Consumption of sugar in Denmark approximates 185,000 tons annually according to Lamborn's statistical department.

Tremendous Boom Is Ready to Begin, Asserts Executive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—The United States is on the eve of one of the biggest industrial replacement programs the world has ever seen, in the opinion of Clarence Francis, executive vice-president of the General Foods Corporation, one of the biggest concerns dealing in necessities in the world. While he finds business still sluggish on many fronts, it is better than it was in 1933 and 1934. Meanwhile, Mr. Francis told the International Association of Sales Executives at the closing session of their annual meeting at the Biltmore Hotel here yesterday, there is a nationwide need for new motorcars, new houses, new clothes, new shoes, new radios with television, and new air conditioning in dwellings and work places.

"We need new foods, machinery, comforts and culture," he declared. "We need to clean up and paint up. We need to raze thousands of antiquated factories and houses, rebuild, modernize."

Lack Now Is Vision

"The money is ready—the banks have plenty of money—and everyday folk have billions in savings. Investors are eagerly seeking places to put their money to work. Right now we lack only vision, the united driving force."

Mr. Francis attributed the slowness in certain lines to the thought among some business men that they were not sure of permanent results from the "pump priming" of billions of dollars in the New Deal Administration was spending to further recovery.

"But this is no time for political criticism," he continued. "If there is going to be a substantial and enduring recovery, we have got to put ourselves out in spite of our wonderment and disbelief in many activities going on about us. It's our job, and to date we've fallen down on it."

Mr. Francis held that industry must be speeded up to greater production. He quoted figures to show that last year only 14,500,000 pairs of trousers were manufactured in the United States—only one pair for every three men over the age of 15—and that the output of overcoats during the same period was only one for every 11 men. Only two pairs of shoes were manufactured for each man. For women, including "misses and juniors," the manufacture of dresses amounted to only three a year for each woman, and of suits and coats there were enough for only one woman out of three.

Crying for Modernization

The result was that adults were "threadbare" and children were "raggedy," he declared.

Mr. Francis said that three fourths of the motor vehicles in use were more than four years old and that homes were in a "primitive state."

"Anything you choose to examine is cluttered with wear and is simply crying for renewal and modernization," he added.

Maj. Lawrence Lee Bagley Angas, British investment counselor, another speaker, analyzed what he envisaged as "next year's boom," which he divided into three successive stages. First, he said, it would be reflected in consumer goods; next in plant and machinery, and, finally in housing industries.

He held that consumption goods industries were advancing at a rate where they would soon be in a position to order capital goods for their plants. The result would be that annual income would revive and circulate and the public be prosperous enough to support new housing. Simultaneously, government revenue would grow without the rate of taxation being increased until the budget showed signs of balancing itself automatically.

Pig Crop Rise Seen In Spring and Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Bureau of Agricultural Economics expects that the pig crop this fall and next spring will be larger. The increase means larger slaughter supplies next summer; but hog slaughter during the coming winter is expected to be smaller than a year ago.

Hog prices recently declined slightly from September prices, and a further seasonal drop is in prospect, says the bureau. But prices this winter are expected to average much higher than a year ago.

There were 10 per cent fewer hogs in Germany in early September compared with a year ago, the number of all classes of hogs except bred sows having declined. There were 6 per cent more bred sows in early September than a year ago.

Sharp Business Recovery Seen by Lionel D. Edie

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—The past year has brought a "sharp business recovery," the forty-ninth annual convention of the United Typothetae was told by Lionel D. Edie, president of Edie-Davidson, Inc., investment counselors.

Mr. Edie said three natural forces—cheap money, confidence in banking houses and re-establishment of an equilibrium in the internal price structure of business—had brought the improvement.

Frank J. Smith of Rochester, N. Y., president of the association, presided.

California Ranks First In Gold Output for 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—First place in gold output for 1934 has been accorded California, with its 719,000 fine ounces, valued at more than $25,000,000, it is announced by the United States Bureau of Mines.

The bureau also reported that eight of the western states, together with Alaska and the Philippine Islands, produced 97 per cent of the nation's gold.

Gay Would Defer Federal Action Until Backed by Public Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Federal control of business has acted as a positive check on investment and is causing a continued depression in the heavy goods industries, Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, told the Mid-Day Luncheon Club here yesterday.

Mr. Gay pleaded for a more conservative attitude toward business and named various functions over which the state should exercise control. Mr. Gay expressed doubt, however, as to the effectiveness of the system of legislative stock market controls in an emergency.

Changes of an economic nature should be reasoned carefully until it is demonstrated that a substantial part of public opinion favored them, Mr. Gay said.

Defines Conservatism

"Students of economic theory and of the theory of government could do no more constructive work than to set their minds to this vast problem of charting the sphere of the State in the modern world of business," he said. "Under ideal conditions, the study should include international relationships. But there is no reason why a beginning should not be made in our vast American laboratory. Let the radicals participate in the investigation, if they will; but let a serious effort be made to set forth the conservative philosophy in its true and positive form, not as a philosophy of do-nothingism, but, as one which seeks to discover how man's ffee enterprise may be co-ordinated for a broad diffusion of prosperity."

With "Conservatism" as the subject title of his address, Mr. Gay described it "as that point of view, and that program of action which demand that proposed changes in the economic scheme of things shall be carefully examined in the light of reason and experience."

Looks to Public Opinion

"It believes that, except in times of emergency, little is lost and much is gained by deferring those changes until they are unmistakably supported by a substantial body of public opinion, instead of bringing them to pass under the impulse of emotion. In the mere process of deliberation, of weighing the pros and cons, of reconciling divergent opinions, there is virtue. The same virtue resides in our form of government. The founding fathers deliberately made it extremely difficult to alter our fundamental law. Who shall say that they did us an ill turn?"

"The failure of our heavy-goods industries, such as steel, transportation and building, to recover vigorously and thereby provide increased employment, illustrates the idea I am trying to convey. Continued depression in these lines is doubtless partly due to other factors, but an important factor is surely to be found in the stringent control which government, with the best of intentions, I grant, has attempted to apply to many lines of business; the entry of government into certain fields in competition with private enterprise, and attempts to adjust the price relationship between various classes of producers.

Check on Investment

"It cannot be denied that these things operate as a positive check on investment, but an even more serious check is the prevailing state of uncertainty as to when the existing program will be changed, either by the Government acting on its own volition or through court decisions. Before businessmen can find out how present policies are going to work, they may be confronted with other and wholly different policies.

In place of "planning, as the word is currently understood," Mr. Gay proposed "nothing more sensational than freedom, but a freedom qualified and guided by restraints which the state can and should wisely impose in certain directions."

Expressing the opinion that the function of the state in exercising control is the very "core and center of the problem with which modern business life is confronted," the speaker enumerated some of those enterprises over which control should be taken.

Control Money System

"It should control, for one thing, its own war-making powers," he continued. "Unless we have peace, it is idle to talk about maintaining the delicate adjustment of the intricate factors which underlie business relations.

"It should control the operation of our monetary system, resisting the temptation to manipulate that system in its own interest as the country's largest borrower. In recent banking legislation an elaborate machine has been created for preventing runaway stock markets through restrictions upon borrowing. But if the Treasury borrows billions of dollars and puts those dollars into the hands of individuals, who in turn put them into the stock market, it may be seriously questioned how effective the system of legislative stock market controls would be, in an emergency.

"Few of us today believe that the economic machine is automatic and infallible in its working if left to run itself. That idea, if it ever existed, was a product of the era before business relationships became so enormously complex and delicate as they are today. It is the business of government to exercise jurisdiction over those resources and those conditions of life and work which are the common property of us all, and which therefore are the responsibility of no individual, but rather of the state itself."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

It is rather a grim fact that bad news for the world at large is usually a bull point for commodity markets. If a low level of wholesale commodity prices is the major element in a depression—as some pundits would have us believe—then only a grave international disturbance is necessary to restore prosperity.

The rise in commodity prices during the latter part of September was undoubtedly due first and foremost to the threat of war in Africa and perhaps in Europe. But behind the smoke-screen there were other forces pressing in the same direction. This is indicated by the fact that better news from Geneva caused no relapse in the prices of certain commodities.

Boom in Base Metals

In some cases it was realized that whatever might be the outcome of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, rearmament was the order of the day, and that the demand for base metals and other martial ingredients would be thereby enlarged. But already the statistical and economic position in the markets for copper, tin, lead and zinc had become such that a rise in prices was justified. The international copper agreement seems not to have been seriously injured by the lapse of NRA.

There has been an acute shortage of spot and near-date tin, thanks mainly to the earlier machinations of the buffer stock authorities and to the imposition of an excessive degree of restriction. Stocks of tin in Great Britain have been reduced to 800 tons, barely a month's supply.

The squeeze in tin has engendered a good deal of opposition, not only to the buffer stock system—which seems doomed to abandonment at the first opportunity—but also to the international restriction scheme as a whole. The long-term outlook for tin, therefore, is overshadowed by doubts about the future of restriction after the present agreement expires at the end of next year. World demand for lead and zinc has improved steadily, and a temporary boost to lead prices has been given by the strike in Mexico.

More Rubber Restriction

The market for rubber, of course, is dominated by the vicissitudes of the restriction scheme. The decision of the International Committee to heighten the restriction from 35 to 40 per cent for the last quarter of 1935 took the London market entirely by surprise. Everyone had assumed that the difficulties over native shipments would incline the Dutch authorities toward raising rather than cutting the exportable quotas.

In the first eight months of this year, the native rubber growers of the Dutch East Indies exceeded their allowance by no less than 25,000 tons. If this is what happens with 35 per cent restriction, what are we to expect under a 40 per cent régime? The answer may be that the possibilities of individual restriction in native areas have so far improved during recent months that the Dutch authorities expect in the future to keep shipments within the quota.

Or the answer may be—and this seems more probable—that in the view of the International Committee native rubber production and export must be considered as a separate problem from that of estate rubber. Native shipments will be kept down by every available means, whether by export duties or by individual restriction; but subject to that condition the restriction scheme must be operated on its merits, as if it applied to estate rubber only.

Restriction and the Guilder

There is another factor that may have encouraged the Dutch leaders to tighten up restriction. If the guilder were to depreciate, the need for obtaining a higher price for rubber through restriction would wane in the Dutch East Indies. The converse is also true, that if the guilder is to be saved from depreciation the need for restriction is enhanced; planters who cannot get a profitable price one way will throw their weight in favor of getting it the other way.

It was not, perhaps, altogether a coincidence that the decision to cut the exportable quotas was taken at a moment when the guilder seemed to be in peril. Certainly the most critical consideration for the future of rubber restriction is the fate of the Dutch currency, and fears on this score were responsible for preventing the International Committee's decision from having more than a marginal effect on prices.

Pegged Exchanges

The defense of the European currencies against the tide of distrust that has been sweeping a great volume of capital to the calmer shores of the United States has been an elegant piece of monetary strategy. It is a three-cornered battle, a triangle of forces. France is fighting a fall in the franc, the United States is fighting a rise in the dollar, and Great Britain is fighting both a fall in the pound against the dollar and a rise in the pound against the franc. The tactical mechanism is simple enough.

The American exchange fund pegs the dollar-franc exchange rate, while the Exchange Equalization Account pegs the franc-sterling rate. If, then, the dollar rises against the pound, it becomes profitable for the arbitrageurs to sell dollars for sterling at the market rate, sell sterling for francs at the rate fixed in London, and sell francs for dollars at the rate fixed in New York.

As a result of these operations, the Exchange Equalization Account may be exhausting its reserve of gold, francs, and other gold bloc currencies, and the American fund may be acquiring stocks of these same assets which it would sooner not possess. But these misfortunes are a necessary part of the price to be paid for an engineered stability. The encouraging factor is the evidence of genuine international co-operation to achieve an international monetary purpose.

Retail Sales Up 8 To 15 P. C. as Fall Buying Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Vigorous expansion of consumer buying featured the retail trade during the last week; Columbus Day promotional events providing the main "spark plug," according to the regular weekly Dun & Bradstreet review.

Unit turnover not only was enlarged, says the report, but luxury goods moved at an increasingly rapid pace. Sales of women's coats and fur garments were given a further impetus by the cool weather. Evening gowns, on the other hand, were more sought, and the call for gloves, handbags, hosiery, and jewelry was undiminished. In the men's wear division, topcoats, hats, and furnishings took the lead.

Improvement Moderate

"While the rate of improvement from week to week has been moderate, both for the production and distribution of merchandise," the report says, "the better trend of September has been extended thus far in October, with few exceptions. Most of the wholesale markets have turned more active as broadening consumer buying urged inventory replacement, and the rising price level made advance commitments advisable. The most sustained elements of strength for progress were provided by the durable goods industries, which accounted for the largest percentage of employment increase.

"Even though the weather was too balmy in some districts to permit the ready absorption of fall apparel, a gain was reported by nearly every city," says the survey. "The rise in retail sales from the preceding week's ranged up to 15 to 20 per cent. The estimated average for the country, as a whole, was higher by 8 to 15 per cent than for the corresponding 1934 week.

"While the September rate of improvement has not been maintained in the New England States, volume for the week was 2 to 8 per cent larger than last year's. In the East, however, the uptrend has become stronger, the increase varying from 10 to 20 per cent over 1934.

Wholesale Markets Busy

While retailers' inventories, which had been scant all summer, were bolstered substantially during September, the widening consumer demand has created an actual need for further accumulations of merchandise," the report continued. "The heavy inroads on stocks was evident in the abrupt rise in buying in the leading wholesale markets during the week and the uniformity of the requests for immediate shipment. Shortages are in prospect for some of the most popular items.

"A rising price level, which prompted fresh commitments covering more distant needs, featured buying in most of the wholesale divisions, but mail orders generally were larger than a week earlier and covered a wider range of items.

"Most of the reorders for women's coast specified the dress types topped with generous collars of fur, as the demand for swaggers decreased. Gloves, hosiery, shoes, and accessories moved out steadily.

"More orders were received for sweaters and underwear. There was a fair volume of reorders for men's suits, but most of the mail requests were for topcoats, hats, and furnishings," the reported concluded.

U. S. Apple Crop Off 1 P. C. in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—During September the United States' commercial apple crop was reduced about 1 per cent, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A total of 96,903,000 bushels is expected now as compared with 97,797,000 bushels expected a month ago, 73,534,000 bushels the light crop harvested last year, and 97,895,000 bushels the five year average output.

Although apples in most of the eastern states are showing good size, scab injury is more prevalent than usual, and much of the fruit, especially in noncommercial orchards, will be of low quality. In some of these states, the hot weather in September caused an unusually heavy drop. In the Pacific Northwest the proportion of large sizes probably will be lower than last year.

The New England crop reporting service says that in New England the commercial apple crop is forecast at 4,246,000 bushels compared with 4,082,000 bushels expected a month ago, 2,218,000 bushels the extremely light crop harvested last year, and 5,229,000 bushels the five-year average 1928-1932. It falls 19 per cent short of the five-year average production in New England.

Present conditions in important eastern and central apple states outside New England forecast a crop 2 per cent less than expected a month ago but 53 per cent greater than the light crop harvested last year and 14 per cent above the five-year average. The western box apple crop as indicated by prospects in the states of Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California is 7 per cent larger than the crop harvested in 1934 but nearly 12 per cent below the five year average.

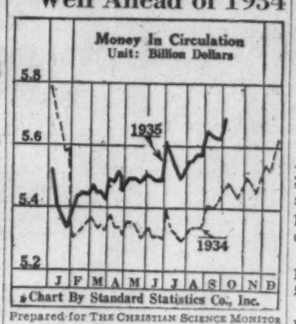
Six New Banks Opened In Five States in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 19—During the last week six new banking offices were opened in five states. Two state banks, one in Georgia and Iowa; and four branch offices, one in Indiana, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, according to Bank Market issued by Rand McNally Bankers Monthly.

A change of location and a change in title is also listed in the report. In addition are two consolidations, one in Indiana and Pennsylvania; one branch office discontinued and three banks going into voluntary liquidation and paying depositors in full.

Money Circulation Well Ahead of 1934



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CURRENCY circulation this year has been well ahead of 1934 since Feb. 1.

Fahey Puts HOLC 1935 Foreclosures Of Homes at 5000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—A Home Owner's Loan Corporation announcement of foreclosure proceedings against 2105 residential properties has plunged the Government more deeply into the real estate business.

The statement of new actions against delinquent owners represented a big increase over the 1823 foreclosure moves recorded up to Sept. 30.

The value of the homes involved, based on an average corporation loan of $3000, was said to exceed $6,000,000.

Nearly half the total foreclosure suits, or 1096, were reported instituted because of the "obstinate refusal" of borrowers to pay up loans far in arrears, in some cases as much as 18 months. Of the remainder, 728 home owners abandoned the properties the Government lent them money to save, 211 died and 69 were hedged about with "legal complications."

Chairman John H. Fahey has estimated that the number of foreclosures would reach 5000 by the end of the year. That this prediction probably would be more than borne out was indicated in corporation figures revealing that $51,037,944 in loan payments were delinquent 90 days or more as of Sept. 30.

This represented 22 per cent of the total of $232,335,038 in loans payable on that date.

The corporation had 924,041 loans outstanding as of Oct. 3, for a total of $2,794,140,477.

Out of the 422 foreclosure cases actually completed to date, the HOLC has acquired possession of 361 homes, thre were bought by outsiders at foreclosure sales and the owners of the remaining 58 saved their properties by making delinquent payments at the last minute.

Col. Harold Lee, deputy manager of the HOLC, has been appointed to head a special property management division to dispose of foreclosed properties either by selling or renting them.

Europe Uses More Sugar During Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—During the crop year ended Aug. 31, consumption of sugar in 14 leading European countries totaled 7,588,020 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 7,387,139 tons consumed in the previous year, an increase of 220,881 tons or about 3 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on Sept. 1, 1935 approximated 2,171,000 tons as compared with 1,781,000 tons on the like date last year, an increase of 390,000 tons or approximately 22 per cent.

Production of beet sugar for these countries during the current 1935-36 season is forecast at 5,951,000 tons as against 6,490,000 tons last season, a decrease of 539,000 tons, equivalent to 8.3 per cent.

Australia Buys In Year 30 P. C. More From Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA—Figures relating to Australian-Japanese trade for 1934-35, issued by the commonwealth statistician, show an increase in imports from Japan of nearly 30 per cent compared with 1933-34.

Exports from Australia to Japan, however, showed a decline of nearly £2,000,000 compared with 1933-34.

The falling away of Australian export trade with Japan was due entirely to reduced purchases of wool. During 1934-35, Japan bought Australian wool worth £8,680,119, compared with £12,127,631 in 1933-34.

Australia Buys Less

Australian purchases from Japan for 1934-35 amounted to £4,601,755 in English currency compared with £3,676,773 in 1933-34, and £3,536,581 in 1932-33.

Exports from Australia to Japan were £12,065,984 in Australian currency in 1934-35, compared with £13,906,256 in the previous year and £11,468,549 in 1932-33.

During the trade years just ended, imports of silk and artificial silk piece goods from Japan increased to £2,053,942, compared with £1,520,978 during the previous year. Cotton piece goods also showed an increase to £954,005 from £580,617 in 1933-34.

Principal exports to Japan, recorded in Australian currency, during the fiscal year ended June, 1935, compared with the year 1933-34 are as follows:

	1935	1934
Wool	£8,680,119	£12,127,621
Wheat	2,273,902	1,642,234
Tallow	174,107	157,593
Iron ore	140,535	25,804
Iron and steel scrap	137,934	76,945
Zinc bars and blocks	163,542	112,920

Greasy Wool Exports

The quantity of greasy wool shipped from Australia to Japan during the year just ended was 1,961,255 centals against 1,704,441 centals in 1933-34.

The following table gives details of imports into Australia from Japan during the last two trade years:

	1934-35	1933-34
Foodstuffs of animal origin	£50,051	£28,729
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin	41,334	23,413
Animal substances (mainly manufactured)	222,590	200,803
Vegetable substances and fibres	47,180	39,409
Apparel and Attire	134,043	107,012
Textiles	3,048,009	2,322,368
Yarns, etc.	83,355	71,659
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Machines and Machinery	44,903	35,803
Metals and Metals Manu.	136,466	97,215
Rubber and Leather	36,562	20,829
Wood and Wicker	31,726	27,993
Earthenware, China and Glassware	215,719	181,487
Paper and Stationery	32,870	19,776
Jewelry, Fancy G'ds, Etc.	179,032	167,706
Optical and Scien. Inst.	21,038	9,772
Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers	114,989	101,558
Miscellaneous	120,341	84,587

Treasury Planning Research Branches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Treasury announces it will shortly establish branch offices in "five or more additional cities" to study income tax returns.

The program is designed to provide employment for "white collar" idle, but officials emphasize they will not check delinquent returns.

"It will be purely a research study to determine how the laws are working out," one official said.

Already, the department has set up a branch office in Baltimore where about 450 workers, taken from relief rolls, are studying 300,000 capital gains tax returns. The broadened program provides for 1200 additional workers who will set up branch offices in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and Cleveland.

They will tabulate all 1934 individual income tax returns. The project is financed by an allocation of $1,200,000, and is designed to last a year.

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Union Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 12
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 12
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Eminent Domain Use Is Urged For Low-Cost Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 — Low-cost housing as a public necessity is entitled to the free exercise of the right of eminent domain, Alfred Bettman, Cincinnati lawyer and president of the American Society of Planning Officials, told the joint national conference of housing, which closed a three-day session here yesterday.

Speaking on a question which is slated for decision by the Supreme Court in the not-distant future, Mr. Bettman came to the conclusion that when private enterprise fails to meet a practical need, such as it does in the present emergency with respect to housing, there is then immediately built up an "inescapable" public authorization for the exercise of eminent domain.

Holding that there is "nothing definite or concrete to test how many people make a public," Mr. Bettman cited the fact that the railroads, owned privately and operated for the limited few, have long exercised the right of eminent domain, that irrigation and reclamation projects have enjoyed the same privileges and that taking a street for public use through eminent domain is an old practice, yet "the street is never used by the whole public."

Informed by Miles L. Colean, director of the low-cost housing division of the Federal Housing Administration, that housing projects approved by his division totaled only $27,000,000 to date, the housing experts agreed that one of their chief problems is to bring "frozen capital out of the cyclone cellar where it has been hiding."

Miss Catherine K. Bauer of the PWA housing division, predicted that the next session of Congress will see an increased demand for public subsidy of private low-cost housing. Other speakers warned of the difficulties of making sure that the lowest classes are reached and of guarding against the subsidizing of starvation wages.

Election of candidates on housing platforms to assure a continuous program was advocated by Edward Burdell, professor of sociology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Concrete Slab Houses To Form Federal Model Unit Near Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Prefabricated houses—made of concrete slabs by a new process—will be constructed by Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell's resettlement administration in providing homes for 5000 families in four major projects.

Construction of the four major projects, the first of which has been started at Berwyn Heights, Md., 10 miles from Washington, was announced last week when $31,000,000 was set aside for the work. The Berwyn Heights project for 1000 families is expected to cost $5,500,000.

Officials said today that a rapid-fire method of prefabrication and assembling the houses has been developed.

A portable factory has been built by the Administration to manufacture the special concrete slabs, and will be moved from one location to another.

The concrete houses were said to cost about a fourth as much as the usual good, fireproof, insulated residential construction.

The new method was described as follows: The factory turns out in record time hollow, concrete slabs, 8 inches thick, and 12 feet by 18 feet in height and length. The slabs are reinforced with iron or steel, and window spaces are left where needed. The houses are built to "patterns."

Slabs also are made for the roof. The slabs are interlocking. After drying, the slabs are put into place on regular foundations; steel-framed windows and doors are installed and the house is ready for occupancy. The concrete roof is specially treated to resemble shingles.

When the foundations have been built and the slabs made ready, officials said, one house can be erected within a few hours. It was estimated that slabs for 200 homes can be made in a week.

Attendance 100 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Miss Amanda Tutwiler Duncan, of Elk Hill, begins her senior year in the Goochland High School having been neither absent nor tardy in the entire time of her school attendance. She also holds the record of having missed only one Sunday from Sunday school in nine years.

Canticles Included in 'The Writings'

Different Opinions Held on Authorship, Meaning and Purpose of 'The Song of Solomon'—Ruth a Dramatic Story—Depths of Grief Voiced in Lamentations and Ecclesiastes—God Unmentioned in Esther

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Eighteenth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE first verse of this most "troublesome of books" which reads "The Song of Songs, which is Solomon's," is misleading as to its authorship. It seems little likely that he would have written in this style of himself. Out of the confusion of opinions regarding the purpose of the book, comes the commonplace conclusion that it is merely a poem of love in the human sense, "an Oriental love lyric."

Two opinions held regarding the book are these: the one, that it consists of a love song between two lovers, perhaps between Solomon and an Egyptian Princess; the other, that it depicts the relation between Solomon, a peasant girl, and her shepherd lover, in which the King attempted, without success, to supplant the latter in the maiden's affections.

The orthodox Jew, however, accepted neither of these versions. He insisted rather that the book was an allegorical representation of God's love for His people—Solomon, representing God; and His "beloved," the Jewish people. It seems that this was the view accepted by the Christians, who saw in it the relationship between Christ and the Church. The date usually assigned to it is around 300 B.C.

Another view of the book is that it is a collection of poems, several of which were written for use at the wedding festival, then as now in the Orient, a prolonged period of joyous celebration. Chapter 4:1-5, is seen as the response of the groom to his bride, following her recital in 2:3-6. Viewed in this light, the book has a significance apart from an allegorical interpretation.

Ruth

The Book of Ruth has likewise been a subject of much speculation and diversity of opinion as to its period. It grew out of a tradition, perhaps historical, predating David by a century or more. It is now generally agreed that it dates from 450 B. C. It is a dramatic love story, the scene laid at first in Moab, the home of Ruth, and later in Judea, where Ruth, as a widow, went to live and in poverty gleaned in the wheat fields of Boaz, a kinsman. A mutual affection sprang up, and later Ruth became his wife. To them was born a son, the grandfather of King David. It is probable that this book was included in the Old Testament canon because of the relation of its chief characters to David, and therefore, it is held, to Christ Jesus.

On the journey from Moab, back to Judea, her mother-in-law, Naomi, entreated Ruth and her sister to return to their own country, where among their own people they would be more likely to contract a second marriage, while she returned to her native Judea. Ruth's refusal to leave her mother-in-law constitutes a beautiful passage often quoted because of its expression of loving loyalty and faith (Ruth 1:16-17).

Lamentations

The depth of grief expressed in the five poems known as Lamentations definitely fixes its place in Jewish history. Sometimes these poems, which give expression to the profound sorrow of the Jews over the fall of Jerusalem and their subsequent captivity in Babylon, have been attributed to Jeremiah and appended to the book bearing his name.

Manifestly this was partly because of their character, and partly because of a statement prefixed to Lamentations in the Septuagint version:

"And it came to pass after Israel was led into captivity and Jerusalem was laid waste, that Jeremiah sat weeping and lamented with this lamentation over Jerusalem, and said. . . ."

It is probable that no other book contains such an unrestrained expression of grief. The visitor to the "wailing wall" in Jerusalem has seen an example of this unconsolable grief which even today stirs to their very depths the emotions of the faithful.

Ecclesiastes

The attribution of Ecclesiastes to the authorship of Solomon was probably arrived at by the compilers of the book because of the King's reputation for a wisdom that seemed superhuman. This may have resulted from a mistranslation or misapplication of the word *"koheleth,"* which some scholars assert really signifies not "preacher," as Jerome translated it, but "a collection of sayings and opinions." That it was not written by the King soon becomes apparent to its reader.

Because of internal evidence as to its style of language, it is usually assigned to the second century B. C. The writer or compiler is unknown. Manifestly it is of Jewish origin, and it is apparent that the writer was in the depths of a gloom that quite encompassed him, a darkness into which streamed no ray of light.

The chief burden of the theme is that all is vanity, all human experience is in vain. Had he not done much to find happiness? He had sought after wisdom and found but a "strong wind?" He had planted vineyards, built houses, sought mirth and pleasure, but to no lasting good, even though he became greater than all before him. The real lesson in the book is the variableness and temporality of materiality in general, and the assurance that things of the Spirit only are substantial and worthy. The "sonnet on old age" (Chapter 12) is one of the most sympathetic and keenest portrayals of advanced years ever written.

Esther

Esther is another book which, like Ruth, makes a human rather than a religious appeal. These books are valuable, however, for the light which they shed upon ancient customs and traditions. The high regard in which "Esther" was held is evidenced by the Jewish proverb, "The prophets may fail, but not the Roll;" and of the five Rolls, "Esther" was the most popular reading at the festivals. This book is unique in that God is not named throughout its entire length.

It is a dramatic setting forth of court intrigue, with the ultimate failure of the chief plotter. It probably found its way into the Hebrew canon because it relates how Esther served her race in saving them from the intrigues of a Persian monarch, and also because it describes the origin of an important Jewish feast.

Another view is that the book is purely historic romance, with no factual foundation, but written to glorify the Hebrew race, and perhaps to hearten the Jews oppressed from many untoward circumstances. It is usually assigned to the early part of the second century.

Welfare of Child Found Spearhead Of Security Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—The welfare of children is the spearhead of social security, according to speakers at a meeting of the Child Welfare League of America here yesterday, when a campaign was launched for a $100,000 fund to extend the activities of the body.

It was declared that while politicians rage over new deals and old, and government may seem increasingly to become a struggle to win the headlines of the newspapers, thinking persons will study and act along the line that there is no controversy over home life as the highest and finest product of civilization, and that, given a good home, happiness and the good life for children are certain to follow.

Miss Katherine Lenroot of Washington, chief of the children's bureau of the Federal Department of Labor, was the chief speaker, sharing the program with William Hodson, New York City commissioner of public welfare, and Homer Folks, secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association, and others.

How Security Affects Child

In part, Miss Lenroot's address dealt with the provisions of the Social Security Act and how they affect children, particularly services provided through it for destitute, neglected and needy children. She said the act was conceived and drafted by those "who believe that the heart of any social program must be the child," and that the money which will be available when Congress makes the appropriation was intended to stimulate the development of services for children who for the most part hitherto have been outside the reach of organized child health and child welfare agencies.

"The child-caring organizations of America have full freedom of choice before them between two roads.

May Choose Either Road

"They may ignore the larger significance of the Social Security Act and continue in policies built up through the years by founders, boards of directors and executives, each caring for a particular group of children," she said, "or they may catch the inspiration of what it may mean to the children of America if the whole nation, through appropriate agencies of government, and groups of citizens organized on the basis of special bonds of race, creed or interest, should resolve that no child shall lack those basic opportunities for home life, health, education, play, worship or special protection which his individual circumstances require.

Many Dependent Children

With half a million dependent, neglected and delinquent children needing care outside their own responsibility, and only through homes, the country is at the crossroads in choosing how to meet this partnership of Federal, State and local Government and private child caring agencies can the critical need be met."

Mr. Hodson stressed that, amid all the challenge and change of the times, America still held fast to the proposition laid down by the White House conference on child protection held during the Theodore Roosevelt Administration that any conference on child welfare must also be a conference on family welfare, because the family exists for the child and the well-being of the child is dependent on the well-being of the family.

Parents the First Concern

Primary concern must be about parents, he declared, and the kind of home they establish as the shortest distance between two points for the welfare of the child.

Mr. Folks held that as one third of the population is made up of children under 16, there is no difficulty in reconciling security and liberty.

The human child is utterly dependent upon security, he added. In its chosen field, the Child Welfare League of America supplements, aids, advertises and helps generally the children's bureau of the United States Department of Labor to achieve still greater results than otherwise would be possible, he continued, adding that the country needs the league, needy children need it, and the children's bureau needs it.

What's Going On in the Arts

Dukas Honored in Boston

IN MEMORY of Paul Dukas (1865 - 1935) Dr. Koussevitzky gave the Danced Poem, "La Péri," the place of honor on the second program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's home season (Oct. 18-19). It was the first time in nearly eight years that the composer had been represented at the concerts of this orchestra. Dr. Koussevitzky conducted this same work in January, 1928. He had previously conducted "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." Both works had been heard here often before that, and there had been, before the present conductor's régime, performances of the Symphony in C major (once) and the Overture to "Polyeucte" (twice).

Has Dr. Koussevitzky been justified in putting the composer aside for so long, until it was time for a memorial tribute? Probably; because although Dukas was a composer of distinction, he produced very few works, especially in the orchestral field, and it is perhaps a question how often "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" and "La Péri" ought to be repeated. Certainly they should remain in the repertory, but they are hardly among those works which require to be heard at least once in two seasons.

"La Péri," reheard, renewed the impressions left by it in memory. This score is very Gallic, very restrained, very charming, full of subtle harmonies and rich colors; though of course by now the harmonies are no longer astonishing, and the colors have begun to fade. Nevertheless it was a pleasure to hear again this music by a typically French master whose name must stand high in the roll of composers. The performance did honor to composer, director and orchestra.

The program opened with Mozart's Symphony in E flat (K. 543). The mysterious introduction was given its full Beethovenian effect, and the rest of the work was delectably performed, except that the Finale was taken too fast.

In the second half of the program, Dr. Koussevitzky turned from these two composers of elegance to the robust Richard Strauss, and gave eloquent interpretation to his "Death and Transfiguration" and "Till Eulenspiegel." L. A. S.

Boston Art Club

ACTING as host to invited guests, the Boston Art Club is exhibiting oil paintings, aquarelles, drawings and prints by members of the Providence Art Club.

The guest exhibits show up very well indeed in the spacious gallery and the onlooker bearing memories of former displays on the same walls is tempted to make comparisons. Providence proves to be a very active center. Its artists are a credit to the patronage and encouragement they receive in a city noted for art activity. Compared with a similar group in Boston, these contributors strike a high average. They show greater variety in performance, more willingness to experiment and assimilate new tendencies.

There is a good percentage of portraits, most of which are painted naturalistically, favoring Impressionist tendencies. John R. Frazier's portrait of Albert Harkness is especially interesting. We should judge Mr. Frazier the Hopkinson counterpart of Providence. A Truro outdoor scene by Mr. Frazier displays a good, firm craftsmanship based on decisive ideas and conviction in performance. With such models to follow, the Providence students are guaranteed a good start.

In still-life there are several good examples. George Patterson Love has painted a sort of étude on the theme of bottles. Several glass bottles, varied in shape, size and color, stand side by side, offering each its distinguishing trait. Such a theme demands skill and patience. Exene Meyersham shows good workmanship in a composition, "A Table in My Studio." Of similar quality is Stephen W. Macomber's "The Open Bible."

Among the drawings and water colors are some creditable examples. John G. Aldrich contributes an aquarelle of "Old Houses" which catches sensitively the atmosphere of a rustic street. Ann T. Carmody's "Junction" is a brisk and atmospheric portrayal.

Throughout we are impressed by the depictions of street scenes, squares and houses in Providence. How well the natives have portrayed their city. They have not had to wander far from home to discover a worthy subject matter. D. A.

Cuban President Seeks Sweeping Resignations

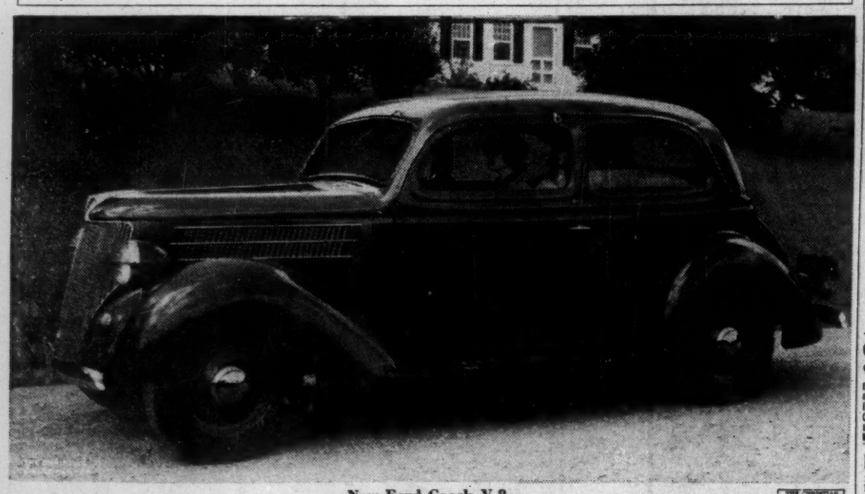
HAVANA, Oct. 19 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Antonio Beruff Mendieta, the President's nephew, said yesterday the Chief Executive had asked his resignation and indicated he wanted the resignations of other members of the Cabinet and State Council who will be candidates in the coming elections. All would be required to resign by Nov. 2, the elections occurring Dec. 15.

The Commerce Secretary quoted the President as saying he did not want all the official vacancies to occur on the last day. The order affects seven members of the Cabinet, a majority of the State Council, undersecretaries and many bureau chiefs.

Narcotic Dealers Seized

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Federal raiding squads, swooping into drab spots along the gay white way, have seized 11 persons on narcotics charges. With the prisoners the agents took an elaborate cutting plant and $20,000 worth of narcotics.

Curtain Raised on New Ford Models



New Ford Coach V-8

Ford dealers opened their doors today for the first public view of the 1936 models. And, as usual, the public gaze riveted chiefly on the list of new prices. The 13-model price scale was announced as follows: Coupe (5 windows), $510; Tudor Sedan, $520; Fordor Sedan, $560; Coupe (3 windows), $570; Coupe (5 windows), $555; Phaeton, $590; Tudor Sedan, $565; Cabriolet (with rumble seat), $625; Fordor Sedan, $625; Tudor Touring Sedan (with built-in-trunk), $590; Fordor Touring Sedan (with built-in trunk), $650; Convertible Sedan, $760. (All prices F. O. B., Detroit.)

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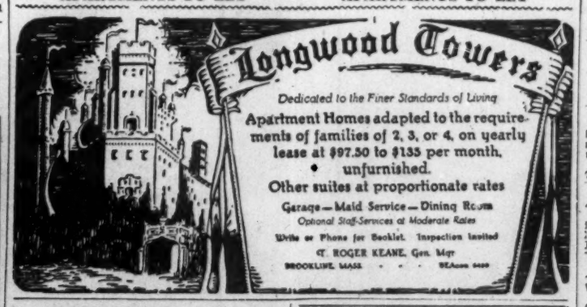
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FLORIDA

MIAMI
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SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Rindlisbach
DAS HAUS FÜR NOUVEAUTÉS
HERRENWÄSCHE, MERCERIE, BONNETERIE
vorm. C. Bauer-Stampfli, Gerbergasse 5
(Drapery, Underlinen)

SCHUHHAUS RIVOLI
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Freiestrasse 29
Tel. 28.781 J. Cuanillon, *Manager*

ELEKTRO-GASS
Installationen, Reparaturen
Güterstrasse 151 Tel. 28.568
(Electrician)

FRÄNKEL u. VOELLMY A. G.
Bauschreinerei u. Möbelfabrik
Ausstellung's Räume
Rosentalstrasse 51 Tel. 28.935
(CABINET-MAKER)

Droguerie zum Barfüsser
Streitgasse 6
A. LEUTWILER
Soap and Toilet Articles

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for Reliability, Quality, and Style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

Toilet Articles Perfumery
Nährpräparate Kinderpflege-Artikel
immer sehr vorteilhaft
STAUFFER & CO., DROGERIE BLAU
Schauplatzgasse 7, Bern.

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfèvrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.986

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

DINNER SETS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

Hoch-Schuhe
Au Dock
Marktgasse 13 Bern

Chapeaux Hauts Modes
Emmy Horner
Ier Et. Marktgasse 31

FURNITURE BEDDING
Wohnungs-Einrichtungen
Visit our expositions.
Bern: Länggasstr. 12
Langenthal: Bahnhofstr. 30
KÄSER
H. Käser & Co. A. G.

NEUZEITLICHE DRUCKSACHEN
ein- wie mehrfarbig
DRUCKEREI O. WEHRLIN & CIE
Monbijoustrasse 12 Tel. 34.638
Printers

AUGUST LEHMANN
Watchmaker
Kornhausplatz 10
Tel. 32.596
Special Repairs
Workshop

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's stationery shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

WORMSER
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4
Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS, READY-MADE GOWNS

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

Zentralheizungen
Sanitäre-Anlagen
Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

DAMENSALON
J. Weber
Mässige Preise lang j. In-u. Auslandpraxis
Marktgasse 16, 2 Stock.
Tel. 25.656

Bäckerei-Conditorei
BAKERY
H. HOSTETTLER-MORET
AEGERTENSTR. 59 TEL. 23.610

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

113
The Leading Department Store of Berne.
KAISER & CO. A. G. BERNE
Marktgasse—Amthausgasse
SPORT ARTICLES
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices.
Novelties of all kinds.

The "Daheim"
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 31
is a Temperance Hotel well known for the excellent variety and substantiality of the meals served in its Restaurants and for its comfortable Hotel rooms.
Parties received. Moderate terms.

MUSIC HOUSE
Müller & Schade
Founded 1850
SPITALGASSE 20
Musical Instruments - Radios
Records and Apparatus

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

Flower Shop
FRAU C. BALLY
Bärenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

VELOZENTRALE
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
Bicycles, Motorcycles, Cars
Repairs Promptly and Efficiently Executed

Couture de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER-MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HÔPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches
Curtains, Materials, Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59 Founded 1868

WATCHES, GOLD and SILVERWARE
LARGE ASSORTMENT
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

GROCERY SHOP
E. STUCKI-RICKLI
Tavelweg 38
RITZ ZWIEBACKS

BIEL

FRANZ KUHN
Papierhandlung en gros
(STATIONERY)
Nidaugasse 37 Tel. 42.55

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

Salon special pour Dames
Mesdemoiselles Bigler
Bienne
Rue de Nidau 28. Tel. 28.91
Hairdressing

BÄCKEREI / KONDITOREI
FR. RÜFENACHT
TEA ROOM
Sesslerstr. 5

Molkerei A. Hauri
Spezialhaus für feine Milchprodukte
(Dairy)
Tel. 44.78 Privat: 28.25

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28.445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 18 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

TAILLEUR
pour DAMES *et* MESSIEURS
KNODEL
RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENEVE
(Tailor)

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX-NOUVEAUTÉS-BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
28/32 Rue de la Confédération.
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

ENSEIGNEMENT DU PIANO
COURS DE SOLFEGE
Mme. Wissmer-Imbert,
10 Avenue des Bosquets
Piano Lessons

Robert Chevallier
20 Rue du Marché, Terrailiet
MAROQUINERIE
ARTICLES DE VOYAGES

INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO., Ltd.
Interlaken-Grindelwald-Wengen

LAUSANNE

SPECIAL FURRIER
St. Pierre 2
Latest Models
Repairing
Also made to order.
A. Biro
TEA ROOM
Confiserie—Patisserie
E. SCHMID
Succ. de Kirchhofer
Avenue Juste Olivier 11. Tel. 24.408
Well known for good confectionery.

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHATEL

"BON AMI"
Household Powder for cleaning and polishing baths, sinks, etc.
On sale at all branches of
ZIMMERMANN, S. A.
Rue des Epancheurs

Large Assortment of Novelties in Woollen and Silk Materials.
Confections robes et manteaux
V. ROMY, VERGER ROND, 20
Tel. 51.048

Confiserie - Pâtisserie
CHARLES HÄNI
Rue de l'Hopital
TEA-ROOM PATES TOURTES
SPECIALITY: BONBONS, CHOCOLATS

SAVOIE-PETITPIERRE S. A.
Rue du Seyon
Articles for Babies, Robes - Manteaux
Choix superbe

EMILIE GOSTELI
ARCHITECT
Plans—Devis—Expertises
Rue Matile 41 Tel. 51.113

Magasins Wirthlin & Cie
rue St. Maurice
Ladies' Ready-Made Dresses
Textiles, Silks

FUEL
Of All Kinds
REBER FRERES
rue des Moulins Tel. 51.089

ST. GALLEN

Leading House
for
Silks and Woollens
Steiger-Birenstihl & Co.
Multergasse - Marktgasse

LUTZ, STRAUB & CIE
ZUR TOGGENBURG
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Knitted Under and over-wear, stockings.

Modes
A. STEINMANN WEBER
ST. GALLEN NEUGASSE 3

Friderich & Wappler
MULTERGASSE 10
First Quality Leather Gloves
Leder Handschuhe, Mercerie

EMIL KRÜSI
Langgasse 6
Complete Suites - Occasional Furniture
Wolldecken - Linoleum
TEPPICHE

DRUG STORE
PFANNENSTIEL & TOBLER
Marktgasse 18
Soaps, Eau de Cologne

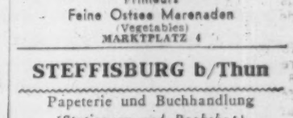
STATIONERY
For personal and business use.
FOUNTAIN PENS
P. GIMMI & CIE
Neugasse 32

H. ROHNER A.G.
Primeurs
Feine Ostsee Marenaden
(Vegetables)
MARKTPLATZ 4

STEFFISBURG b/Thun

Papeterie und Buchhandlung
(Stationery and Bookshop)
TSCHAGGELAR
FULLFEDERHALTER

ZURICH


CUTLERY BLEULER
2 Poststrasse 2 Zürich 1

C. ZELLWEGER & Co.
RENNWEGTOR
ZÜRICH
Drapery, Novelties in
Woolen, Silk and Cotton

Rich. Buck, Zürich 5
Herren- & Damenfrisiersalon
Heinrichstr. 88, Tel. 36.428
Hairdressers.

Modes Lydia
Zurich, Fraumünsterstrasse 4 Tel. 27.044
HATS, WITH INDIVIDUALITY
Frau L. Motschi

Schurler
Bahnhofstrasse 61
Knitted Dresses for town and sports wear, Handknitted Blouses and Jumpers, Scarves, LATEST STYLES

DICK-STREBEL
ROHLSTRASSE-KNUSLISTRASSE 4, ZURICH 4
COAL and WOOD
Tel. 52861
(Ask for Mr. Guldener)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET TEL. 23341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
Stockists of:—
Goddard's Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post Toasties, Heinz Varieties, Campbell Soups, Rinso

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

MADAME DU PLESSIS
Ladies' Hair Specialist
DOMINION HOUSE
141, Longmarket St.
Phone 2.5662
Specialises in the Genuine Steam and Oil Permanent Wave.

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour
PRINTERS
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
TEL. 2-5164 CAPE TOWN BOX 868

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-Mades to Measure
89 ST. GEORGE STREET
(Opp. Cape Argus Office)
TELEPHONE 2-3577

DURBAN

West Street, Durban
John Orr & Co
DURBAN and MARITZBURG
New Stocks Arrive by Mail to Replenish Our Thirty Departments.
Every Clothing Item for Women, Children and Men

Ask Your Grocer For—
EUZOL (Made in Durban)
Floor Polish
Cloudy Ammonia
Salad and Cooking Oil
Sheep Dip
Sheep Marking Oil
Motor Car Polish
Factory at Jacobs Phone Rossburgh 18

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Battery Charging and Car Electrical Repairs
52 ALIWAL STREET Phone 3236
TEL. ADD. SMITHBAT

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 FINE ST. Phone Cen. 3055

KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves Ice Chests and Lamps. Electrical Installation and Repairs a Speciality
557 WEST STREET PHONE 847

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED
Club Arcade, Durban
Port Elizabeth Box 2; Bloemfontein Box 583
East London Box 62
The Northern Assurance Company, Limited

Give Your Monthly Grocery Order to
WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE, LTD.
Our prices are Bazaar prices.
472 WEST STREET Phone 68

SHORT & McDONALD
Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting.
Estimates Given
Phone 2017 256 Stamford Hill Road

BUY:—
The Model Dairy
BREAD
19 Varieties Phone 443

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
LATE BLINMANS
Everything for
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and MEN'S WEAR
ELOFF and KERK STREETS
Also at
CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH and GRAAFF REINET

HANSFORD & HANSFORD Limited
Timber and Joinery
We have been serving the public of South Africa with timber, joinery and general building material for the past 30 years. We buy our timber direct from forests overseas, thus you pay no middleman's profit.
WE STOCK — Ten Test Insulating Board. Upson Blue Centre Board. Upson Fibre Tile. Armor Board. Asbestos-Cement Sheets. Plywoods. Novoid Waterproofing Powder for Concrete and Plaster. Ruberoid Roll Roofing. Richardson-Flintkote Red and Green Roll Roofing and Shingles. "Everwear" Red and Black Floor Covering. "Pinnacle" Paints and Distempers. "Silflex" coated British Fencing Wire and Wire Netting, almost rustless. Barb and Plain Wire Fencing Standards, Etc
Cor. Webber and Loveday Streets
Phone 33-7178

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Diggien and I. Perrow.
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs., 70 Pritchard Street

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

MAPPIN & WEBB
(SOUTH AFRICA) LIMITED
Gem Specialists
Catalogue free on application
27 Plein Street, J'BURG

Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET
for
BEDROOM SUITES
OFFICE FURNITURE
CARPETS AND RUGS
LINOLEUMS
FURNISHING FABRICS
VI-SPRING MATTRESSES
GRUNOW RADIO

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Finest ingredients and no substitutes used.

Box 6818 Phone C 2142/3
96 Pritchard Street
"Fanny"

Jno. W. Quinn & Co.
LIMITED
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
PHONES 22 4911 and 22 4912

GREAVES
for
GIFTS
JEWELLERS
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST.

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
ANNUITIES and PENSIONS
SEE LUCIEN FRANCK
Phone 33-6644
6 Midland House, Fox and Rissik Streets

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specialising in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

Smart Selection of Pullovers and Slip-overs, 9/6 to 17/6
HAMILTON'S
Pritchard and Joubert Streets

BRENNERS GARAGE
Before Servicing Your Car See Us
Petrol, Oil, Tyres, Etc.
Oil and Greasing
89-91 RISSIK STREET
CORNER DE VILLIERS STREET

MODEL FISH RESTAURANT
for
Dainty Luncheons, Teas, and Suppers
Re-decorated and ventilated.
124 MARKET STREET

The House of Quality
Thrupp & Co
Grocers and Provision Merchants
PRITCHARD STREET

"JUNE"
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
(J. Hutcheson)
60 VON BRANDIS STREET

MAISON VOGLER
Ladies' Hairdressing, Beauty and Perfume Saloon
Hannah Court, Eloff St. Johannesburg. Ph. 6767
362 West St., Durban. Phone 211

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHRISTIE'S
CAFE-DE-LUXE
Specialists in Catering for WEDDINGS, DANCES, etc.
Reception Room for Hire
204 CHURCH STREET Phone 2639

STEEL, MURRAY & CO.
Household and Farm Hardware
Groceries and Provisions
218 CHURCH STREET PHONE 2281

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
MOTOR ACCESSORIES
PETROL, OIL, TYRES
195 Commercial Road Phone 3805

PRETORIA

Patents and Trade Marks
MACROBERT & DE VILLIERS
Registered Patent and Trade Mark Agents
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES, Pty., Ltd.
NEW ARCADE
High Class Footwear
The very latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
Phone 3188 P. O. Box 60

Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw, Late Manager Outfitting Department Becketts)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
C/o. Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane Pretoria

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

Spooners Service Stores
37 GEORGE ST PARRAMATTA
Phone UW 9236
for all Trades The Farm & Home
TOOLS
Paint Brushes Electric Supplies Crockery
GLASSWARE

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
310 GEORGE ST. 3RD FLOOR
B. W. 5074, 9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

HIGH GRADE GROCERY
KINGS CROSS STORES
64 DARLINGHURST ROAD
ANDREW FISH
F. 3460. For instant service
Let us ring you for your order.
We Deliver All Eastern Suburbs

WESTINGHOUSE
Domestic Electric Refrigerators
GULBRANSEN
Radios, Phono-Radios
Registering Pianos
Commercial Refrigerators
E. F. Wilks & Co., Ltd.
124 CASTLEREAGH STREET

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Commercial Union
Assurance Company Ltd.
OF LONDON
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
J. W. Anderson, *Branch Manager*
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

J. B. GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE OIL METHOD
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators.
Callaghan House, 393 George Street SYDNEY
Estab. 55 Years Phone MA 5583

Stamps Bought, Sold or Exchanged
Correspondence Re Exchange of Australian Commemoratives and Jubilee against British Empire Pictorials and Jubilee.
Approvals Against Refs, or Deposit.
P. BORN
88 Pitt St., Sydney. Box 3355 PP, G. P. O.

HORDERN BROTHERS
General Drapers and Furnishers
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Etc.
Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
Pitt and George Streets Sydney

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

STATIONERY and PRINTING
Papers of Every Description for
TYPING and DUPLICATING
Blotting Paper, Carbon Papers, Typewriter Ribbons, Ink, Pencils, Paste, Rubber Stamps, Envelopes, Twine, etc.
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR OFFICE
K. A. WOOD PRINTER AND STATIONER
Wingello House, Angel Place, Sydney
Phone B W 7009

Typing and Duplicating Service
Circulars, Manuscripts, Reports, etc.
MISS BETTY FRENCH
3rd. Floor, 28 Martin Pl. Tel. BW 6268

PAINTING and DECORATING
Best quality materials and workmanship only
GEORGE WARRILOW
MASTER PAINTER
45 Batemans Road GLADESVILLE
Estimates and specification supplied

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE, HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD. 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood. Phone: J. X. 1991

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

The HOOVER

It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans
Authorized Distributors in All States
JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LIMITED
Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists
CENTRAL BUILDINGS 89 WILLIAM ST. SYDNEY N.S.W.
Telephone F1151 three lines
We offer a helpful dependable service to meet the requirements of the most exacting purchasers of colour plates, half-tone, line blocks

Quality Inn
Soda Fountain Coffee Shop
good food ··· smart service
popular prices
Ray F. Lancaster proprietor
108 King St.

FRED SEARL
FLORAL STUDIOS LTD
49 CASTLEREAGH ST. SYDNEY
[NEAR HOTEL AUSTRALIA]
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
TEL. B 6061 THREE LINES
CABLE ADDRESS FREDSEARL

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS

Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, George Street opp. Regent, George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4926

DOBBS BROS. LTD.
House Furnishers, Blind Makers
Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 50 OCEAN BEACH MANLY Telephone YU 1076

ACME
CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURERS ETC
W. T. KEEN
362 CROWN ST PHONE FL 1066

Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes Built in City or Country
Renovations and small jobs of all descriptions attended to.
Telephones F. L. 4931—U. W. 9447

NOCK & KIRBYS
repair any metal article or electrical appliance that may be broken, out of order, or requiring an overhaul, thus giving it a new lease of life. No job too small.
417-421, also 188-194a George St., Sydney

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

HONEYMAN PRESS
Art and Commercial
PRINTERS
Lyceum House, 214 Pitt St.
Ph.: M. A. 5516

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'
Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M.-W.-1278

6D. PER MILE 62 MACLEAY STREET
IVORY CABS
FL4294
SYDNEY'S MOST MODERN CAB SERVICE
WEDDINGS AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONS SPECIALLY CATERED FOR
FOR COMFORT — FOR CIVILITY

SAN REMO
REFINED GUEST HOUSE
34 Murdoch Street, Cremorne, N. S. W.
Direct Communication to Manly and Balmoral Beaches
Handy to City and local Christian Science church.
Phone: X. 3544

LUCELLE FELTON
Millinery Salon
161 KING STREET
Between Elizabeth and Castlereagh Sts.
RENOVATIONS A SPECIALTY
Phone M. A. 2442

Primrose Showroom
8 IMPERIAL ARCADE, SYDNEY
Opp. Hordern Bros.
Hosiery and Lingerie
HEMSTITCHING, PLEATING and INVISIBLE MENDING

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

THE SHOE SHOP
OLIVE M. GOODMAN, *Shoe Fitter Specializing in*
Selby Arch Preserver Shoes
Styl-eez Shoes
Give Comfort Hosiery, too
5 Bayswater Rd., Kings Cross F. 3512

MONTPELLIER
PRIVATE HOTEL
39 Elizabeth Bay Road, Sydney
Proprietress, Mrs. F. M. Paulsen
Phone F. 2218

Multigraphing Typewriting
Addressing, Duplicating, Direct Mail Advertising
MISS TWYFORD
Kembla Building, Ninth Floor
Margaret St., Sydney Tel. B-5480

SYDNEY—Broken Hill

FRED N. KIDMAN
AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR and GENERAL AGENT
BROKEN HILL, N. S. W., AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Finney's
BRISBANE
THE BIG CITY STORE IN QUEEN STREET
FOR DRAPERY, CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES
FAMOUS FOR LOW PRICES
For QUALITY for SERVICE

Overells'
(PTY) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY) LTD
The Valley BRISBANE
Visit Our Cafe for Luncheons, Afternoon Teas
Special Home-made Cakes

G. J. GRICE, Ltd.
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane
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VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

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- Furniture Storage and Removals.
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CRYSTAL
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For QUALITY SERVICE SMARTNESS
GOWNS, COATS, HATS, SPORTSWEAR
Nicholas Bldgs., 37 Swanston Street

LADIES prefer
BOND'S HATS
With an Air ! !
Corner Howey Place and Little Collins St.

Melbourne Book Club
Country Members Receive Special Attention
—and Gift Salon
Exclusive Pottery, Pictures, Stationery, etc.
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WASHING By WEIGHT
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MAY BARNETT
(Late of Ball & Welch Ltd)
Gloves Hosiery
Lingerie Handkerchiefs
R THE ARCADE MANCHESTER UNITY BUILDING
Phone F1627 COLLINS STREET C1.

THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
Xmas Novelties
Lamps and Shades
Vases and Dinner Sets
Colored Glass and Pottery Bowls
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V. BOLDNER
Diamond Rings, Wristlet Watches, Trophies, Electroplate, Cutlery
All Repairs. Old Gold Bought.
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HAIR SHOPPE
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Hosiery Tailored
Gloves Knitwear
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Shampooing, Repairing, General Cleaning
G. C. Singleton & Co.
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MODERN APARTMENTS
Suites and Bed Sitting Rooms with Breakfast
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St. Kilda S2

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

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Craig's Furnishings Departments specialise in Happy Modern Furnishings at reasonable prices for everybody's home.
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UNCLEY PTY. LTD.
183-187 Collins Street
Imported Dresses
Hats and Bags
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PHONE C8866

GEORGETTE Pty. Ltd.
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IMPORTED HATS and FROCKS
Special Cash Dept.
Central 6733

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115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE F 4498 "NEXT McEWANS"

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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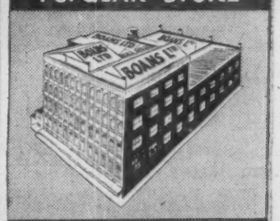
WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE



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AUCKLAND

GEORGE COURT
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KARANGAHAPE ROAD
AUCKLAND, C1. P.O. BOX 1334
- A Modern Department Store for Quality Fashions, Drapery and Household Furnishings at Lower Prices.
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Dadley's LTD.
Shoe Specialists
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WALKOVER and SAXONE SHOES
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Tailors for Ladies and Gentlemen
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Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL ST. CHRISTCHURCH

Monitor Movie Guide

A Spectacular Melodrama Derived From 'The Last Days of Pompeii'

By E. C. S.

Lawrence Tibbett, Virginia Bruce and Luis Alberni in "Metropolitan"

The Bishop Misbehaves (Metro)—Edmund Gwenn, facile British comedian, makes much of the humorous melodramatic adventure of a churchman who has read too many Edgar Wallace stories. Maureen O'Sullivan, Lucile Watson, Norman Foster.

Dawn Rider (Lone Star)—John Wayne exterminates a band of road agents. Marion Burns.

Fighting Youth (Universal)—Charles Farrell as a college youth who unwittingly becomes involved in a radical student movement. He clears his name before the college authorities and wins the big football game of the year in the last five minutes of play. Andy Devine, June Martell, Ann Sheridan.

Guard That Girl (Columbia)—Mystery play with only one murder, and the heroine impersonating an heiress to guard her from greedy relatives. Passable entertainment of its sort. Florence Allen, Robert Allen, Wyrley Birch, Barbara Kent.

Hands Across the Table (Paramount)—Romance adapted from Vina Delmar's novel "Bracelets." A manicurist (Carole Lombard) and a social registerite in reduced circumstances (Fred MacMurray), each out for a rich marriage, find their plans complicated when they fall in love with each other. Astrid Allwyn, Ralph Bellamy, Edward Gargan, Ruth Donnelly.

Hi Gaucho! (Radio)—Conventional musical romance about a conventbred Argentine girl who falls in love with a gaucho, with the barrier of class differences removed for a happy ending. John Carroll sings as the gaucho. Bandits, horsemanship, picturesque costumes, handsome photography. Steffi Duna, Rod LaRocque, Montague Love.

I Live My Life (Metro)—Joan Crawford as a willful society girl who is tamed by an archaeologist (Brian Aherne) who can't stand the indoor work of the job he is expected to marry into. Miss Crawford delights her following with a big furniture smashing scene in which she is laughably seconded by Frank Morgan. The tongue-in-cheek direction of W. S. VanDyke assists the fun. Aline MacMahon, Eric Blore, Fred Keating.

It's in the Air (M-G-M)—Jack Benny as a Broadway "chiseler" who becomes a national hero when he makes a world record for altitude in a stratosphere balloon. Una Merkel, Ted Healy, Mary Carlisle, Nat Pendleton, Shirley Ross, Harvey Stephenson, Grant Mitchell.

The Last Days of Pompeii (Radio)—Spectacular melodrama derived from Bulwer-Lytton's novel so far as its incidents having to do with the eruption of Vesuvius are concerned, with a rich slave dealer finally learning the lesson of Christian mercy when his son is captured with a group of slaves whom he is trying to help and turned into the arena with them as victims of the mounted lancers. Preston Foster, Basil Rathbone, David Holt, Dorothy Wilson. Parents will use discretion about taking their children to a film that closes with scenes of terror and destruction that may be frightening.

Metropolitan (20th-Fox)—Lawrence Tibbett in the story of an opera singer's apprenticeship, taking not too seriously his success in carrying on a company after it has been deserted by its muddle-headed sponsor (Alice Brady). Mr. Tibbett sings the "Pagliacci" prologue, the toreador's songs from "Carmen," "The Road to Mandalay" and other numbers that have made him a radio favorite. It was the radio listener's angle, apparently, that was chiefly considered in designing the film. Virginia Bruce, Luis Alberni.

O'Shaughnessy's Boy (Metro)—Wallace Beery as an animal trainer in a circus separated from his son by his wife's sister, and reunited with him after sensational scenes in a tiger's cage. A violent melodrama that cannot be recommended for children or the very sensitive. Jackie Cooper, Spanky McFarland, Henry Stephenson.

Peasants (Lenfilm)—Story of the adjustment of peasants under the Soviets to the new régime, with the difficulties increased by obstructionists. A moving picture of the joys and sorrows of people living close to the soil, bewildered by changes in community life yet meeting each turn of events with heartiness and courage.

Personal Maid's Secret (Warner)—Ruth Donnelly as a maid-of-all-work who seeks for the social and financial betterment of her employers. Her romance with the butler, played by Arthur Treacher, provides a good deal of the fun. Margaret Lindsay, Anita Louise, Warren Hull.

This is the Life (20th-Fox)—Jane Withers as a child entertainer who is exploited by unscrupulous guardians. She runs away and finds a happy home. Fun arises out of urchin behavior. The small player has songs and dances. Sally Blane, Gloria Ray, Emma Dunn.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

Big Dam Is Expected to Breed Race of Streamlined Salmon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—One by-product of the New Deal may be a race of streamlined salmon, if the guess of fish experts here proves correct.

Officials of the Bureau of Fisheries said today that the Grand Coulee with government funds may make the salmon in the Columbia River lighter, thinner, more streamlined.

When salmon begin their upstream swim from the ocean to spawning grounds, said Glen O. Leach, chief of the fish culture division, they have just enough energy and "just enough fat" to take them to their destination.

But the Grand Coulee Dam, 300 feet high, will cut short their trip. They won't be able to jump over it. The plan is to catch them in a fish trap, and carry them to a hatchery, in which they will spawn and from which the baby salmon—about 100,000,000 each season—will be released.

"The salmon which are caught in the trap at Grand Coulee would go perhaps 150 miles farther upstream if they could," Mr. Leach said.

"Different types of salmon go to different spawning grounds. They have just enough energy and just enough fat to reach the proper place.

"I wouldn't be surprised if eventually a new race of salmon results from Grand Coulee. After several generations are held there and spawn in the ponds, it may develop that the new race will have just enough fat and just enough energy to reach the dam."

Thus, he explained, the fat and energy the fish formerly used to travel the 150 miles beyond the dam will be lost in their descendants.

Dam being built in Washington State

Film Head Denies Lobbying Charge At New York Hearing

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—A charge that the Fox Film Corporations spend "gigantic sums" in Washington for lobbying was made yesterday by Representative Matthew A. Dunn, Congressman from Pennsylvania, at a congressional committee hearing held here, into the pooling of patents.

Sidney R. Kent, president of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, appeared as a witness.

Mr. Dunn opened his questioning by asking Mr. Kent: "How much money does your corporation spend to lobby in Washington?"

"So far as I know, none," Mr. Kent replied.

"Well, how are you people so successful in preventing the passage of legislation which would be beneficial to the public?" asked Mr. Dunn.

Mr. Kent answered: "You should be better able to answer that, Congressman."

"My answer is," said Mr. Dunn, "that your corporations do spend gigantic sums for that purpose."

"I am under oath," flared Mr. Kent, "and I say we don't."

Mr. Kent was questioned as to the relation of his corporation with ERPI, the organization which licenses the Fox Company to use its sound equipment. ERPI is a subsidiary of Western Electric, which is a subsidiary of A. T. & T.

The witness was asked if a central agency to determine the ownership of patents would not be useful to the film industry.

"Everybody's mind would be relieved if they knew to whom the patents belonged," Mr. Kent replied.

Two Million Jobs Needed To Reach Works Goal

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—With its 3,500,000-job deadline but two weeks away, records of the works program showed that only 1,310,733 needy persons have been taken off the dole.

If the goal set by President Roosevelt is to be met, more than 1,000,000 jobs will have to be created in the next week and the week following. In the last two weeks the drive succeeded in making 184,479 jobs. Figures released today showed WPA accounting for 594,427 jobs; the CCC 582,648, and other federal projects, 133,658.

DREAM not that helm and harness are signs of valor true. Peace hath higher tests of manhood than battle ever knew.
—WHITTIER

Daily Features

TRUE prayer never comes weeping home: I am sure that I shall get either what I ask, or what I ought to have asked.
—LEIGHTON.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guess Again

18

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Does the Chief Justice of the United States receive a larger salary than the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Is Lexington the capital of Kentucky? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. If you were to fly due west from Rome, would you pass to the south of New York City? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Is the River Thames (England) more than 200 miles in length? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. If you were looking for the book of Titus, and you opened your Bible to James, should you turn the pages at the left? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

For the Scrapbook

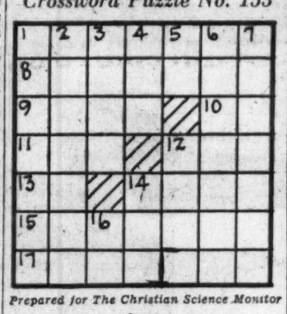
Beautiful is the activity that works for good, and the stillness that waits for good; blessed the self-sacrifice of the one, and self-forgetfulness of the other.—*R. Collyer.*

A golden mind stoops not to shows of dross.—*Shakespeare.*

Guard against that vanity which courts a compliment, or is fed by it. —*Chalmers.*

He who surpasses or subdues mankind must look down on the hate of those below.—*Byron.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 153



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

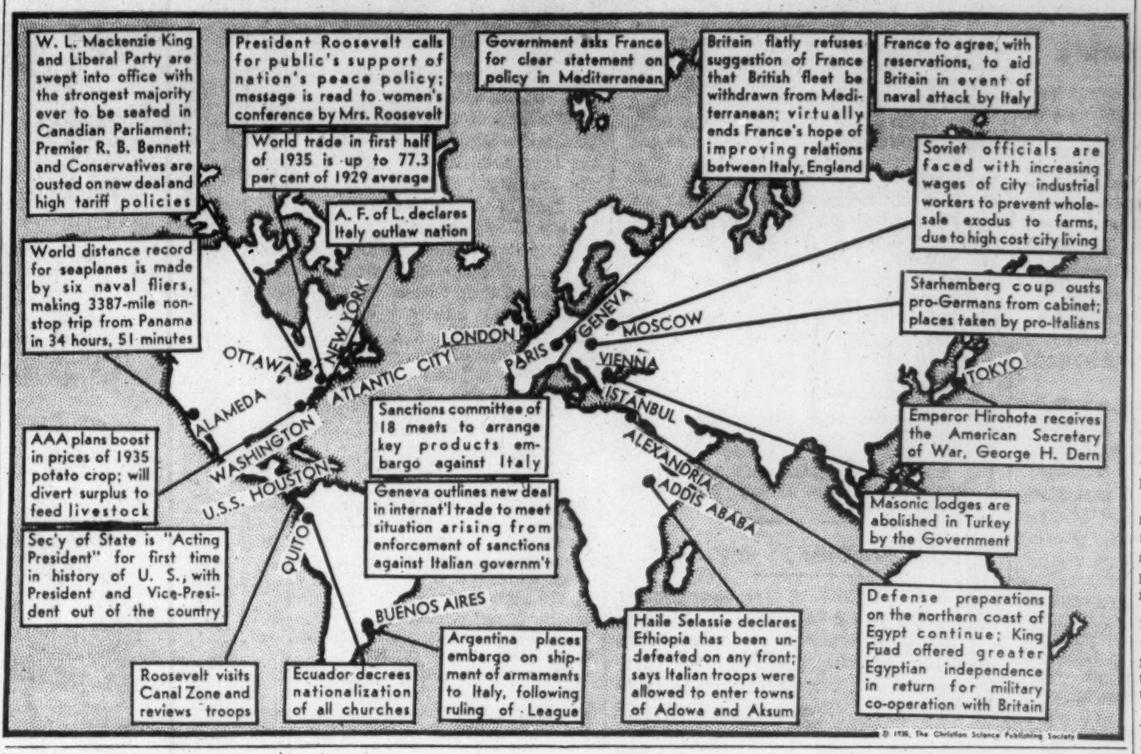
1—Despoils
8—Polished
9—Spanish length-measure
10—Dutch (abbr.)
11—Decline
12—Undeveloped stem
13—Sun-god
14—Weed
15—To make spruce
17—Least difficult

Down

1—Invert
2—A State
3—Part of speech
4—Turkish commander
5—A Southern State (abbr.)
6—Stands
7—Scholar
12—Lessen
14—Prefix: three
16—Like

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

World News of the Week at a Glance


W. L. Mackenzie King and Liberal Party are swept into office with the strongest majority ever to be seated in Canadian Parliament; Premier R. B. Bennett and Conservatives are ousted on new deal and high tariff policies
President Roosevelt calls for public's support of nation's peace policy; message is read to women's conference by Mrs. Roosevelt
Government asks France for clear statement on policy in Mediterranean
Britain flatly refuses suggestion of France that British fleet be withdrawn from Mediterranean; virtually ends France's hope of improving relations between Italy, England
France to agree, with reservations, to aid Britain in event of naval attack by Italy
World trade in first half of 1935 is up to 77.3 per cent of 1929 average
A. F. of L. declares Italy outlaw nation
Soviet officials are faced with increasing wages of city industrial workers to prevent wholesale exodus to farms, due to high cost city living
World distance record for seaplanes is made by six naval fliers, making 3387-mile nonstop trip from Panama in 34 hours, 51 minutes
Starhemberg coup ousts pro-Germans from cabinet; places taken by pro-Italians
OTTAWA
NEW YORK
ATLANTIC CITY
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
MOSCOW
VIENNA
TOKYO
ISTANBUL
ALAMEDA
WASHINGTON
U.S.S. HOUSTON
ALEXANDRIA
ADDIS ABABA
QUITO
BUENOS AIRES
AAA plans boost in prices of 1935 potato crop; will divert surplus to feed livestock
Sanctions committee of 18 meets to arrange key products embargo against Italy
Emperor Hirohota receives the American Secretary of War, George H. Dern
Geneva outlines new deal in internat'l trade to meet situation arising from enforcement of sanctions against Italian governm't
Masonic lodges are abolished in Turkey by the Government
Sec'y of State is "Acting President" for first time in history of U. S., with President and Vice-President out of the country
Defense preparations on the northern coast of Egypt continue; King Fuad offered greater Egyptian independence in return for military co-operation with Britain
Roosevelt visits Canal Zone and reviews troops
Ecuador decrees nationalization of all churches
Argentina places embargo on shipment of armaments to Italy, following ruling of League
Haile Selassie declares Ethiopia has been undefeated on any front; says Italian troops were allowed to enter towns of Adowa and Aksum
© 1935, The Christian Science Publishing Society

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Repayment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

A FEW mornings ago, a man while waiting at a car-line intersection to transfer, was approached by a shabby young man.

"Would you be so kind as to lend me seven cents for carfare? I've just this minute heard of a job out north and I'd like to get there as soon as possible. Of course, I could walk, but it would take a long time and the job might be gone before I get there."

The man looked into the eager face and, without a word, gave him the needed money, and then hurried to get on his car.

"Racket," commented a bystander who had watched the transaction, and who boarded the same car. "He'll do the same thing to someone else."

The donor of the money shrugged his shoulders. "Maybe. But if that young chap is after a job, I'd hate to refuse him the few pennies that might help him get it."

Two evenings later, as the first man was transferring at the intersection homeward bound, the same young man—at least a young man in the same worn clothing, but now radiating happy confidence—approached, and he beamed when he saw his benefactor.

"Here you are," he said. "I figured you'd be transferring here going home; and I knew if I watched these corners long enough I'd see you again. Last night I waited on that corner over there, not knowing which direction you'd go. Here's the money. I got that job—and I thank you!"

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Boys' Co-operative

A GROUP of eight high school boys in Norris, Tenn., organized a co-operative odd-job employment agency in June to help find vacation employment. So successful was the plan that the officials of the town have asked that it be continued as an after-school and Saturday project. It was a great convenience for the citizens of the town to secure quickly and cheaply the service of a boy to run an errand, mow the lawn, wash windows, or wash and wax the automobile.

The boys worked out their own organization and plans, and obtained office space and the use of a telephone. Each member invested 50 cents to buy supplies. Each spends a day in the office taking calls for jobs and assigning workers. After completing a job, the worker checks in at the office, and turns in his wages. He is given a receipt for the number of hours he has worked and at the end of the week, the money is distributed at the rate of 30 cents for each hour's work.

The co-operative has worked out a system to distribute the work equally. If one member has worked more hours in one week than the others, he retires from active business until the others have caught up with him. The spending money the boys receive for this work is only one of the desirable features. It teaches them how to work with others, what employers expect, how to deal with other boys, and how to contract for jobs to make a profit.

Sallie C.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: A Viennese has compiled the theme music of practically all the classics. No popular songs are included—only their family trees.

Punch: A scientist says our ears are growing larger and our faces longer. No doubt in both cases it is due to broadcasting.

Milwaukee Journal: Cotton is being used as an experimental surfacing on Mississippi roads. It is expected to facilitate the annual tearing up of the pavement.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Blessed (James 1:12; Psalms 119: 1, 2)—A participial adjective here, and pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Delusion, illusion—An "illusion" (from a combination of the Latin *ludere*, "to play," and *il-*, "upon") is a deception caused by "playing upon" the senses. A "delusion" (Latin *de*, "fully," and *ludere*, "to play") suggests a greater degree of deception, due to "fully" playing on the senses.

An illusion is a false mental concept, the unreality of which may be detected by simple reasoning. For example, a shadow may be believed to be a man, but reasoning will prove it to be an illusion. A delusion seems more fixed in thought—the result of long faith in an illusion. For example, the deranged conviction that the depression is a forever reality is a delusion.

Keep the first *u* long in both words, *de-lu'-zhun* and *ih-lu'-zhun*.

Didymus — *Did'-ih-mus* (vowels short).

Divest—Preferably long *i*, *di-vest'*.

Effect—Whether as verb or noun, the word is sounded *ĕh-fekt'* (both vowels short).

Endureth—Remember the long *u*.

Fiery — Preferably two syllables, *fi'-ry* (long *i*).

Genesis—The second *e* is sounded as in create, *Jen'-e-sis*. Avoid *Jen'-a-sus*.

Immunity — This word signifies a freedom from some burden or liability, being formed from the Latin *in*, "not," and *munus*, "service." Sometimes the word connotes special privileges for special classes; as, "the immunities of clergymen," or by law, as "immunity granted the King." A realization of man's true freedom produces a mental and physical immunity as definite as though ordered by law; and, since it is strengthened by understanding, it is more satisfying.

Sound the word *ih-mu'-nih-ty* (each *i* short, *u* long).

Infold—"To wrap up or cover with folds; to envelop; to embrace or contain."

Magdalene—Preferably three syllables, *Mag'-da-leen*.

Nathanael — Four syllables, *Nathan'-a-el* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second short, third as in *chaotic*, *e* short).

Preparatory—The *e* is as in create, *pre-par'-ih-to-ry* (*a* and *i* short, *o* long; secondary stress on fourth syllable).

Privilege—Remember the second vowel is short *i*, not obscured *a*; and the third vowel is short *e*, not short *i*.

Progressive—The *o* is as in obey.

Strait (Matt. 7:13, 14)—Not to be confused with "straight," although it is similarly pronounced. It means "close, narrow, restricted in space"; and by extension, "strict, rigorous, difficult." In the verses cited, it translates the Greek *stenos*, "narrow"—as from obstacles standing about.

Supreme—Avoid the *soop* sound—it smacks too much of the kettle; sound the word *su-preem'* (*u* as in *unite*, *ee* as in *feet*).

Tenacity — *Te-nas'-ih-ty* (*e* as in create, *a* and *i* short).

Testimony — The *o* is preferably long.

Threshold—Preferably *thresh'-old*.

Tiberias — *Ti-be'-rih-as* (first *i* long, *e* long, second *i* short, *a* clipped-short).

Tragedy—Pronounced as spelled; not *tradegy*. For a key word, think of "tragic."

Transition—*Tran-zish'-un*.

Tribulation — The old Romans dragged a *tribulum* (a heavy sledge studded with rough teeth) over the threshing floor, separating the chaff from the wheat. An early Christian writer saw the lesson, and began using *tribulatio* to indicate the threshing process by which the chaff of materiality is removed from mankind, leaving the clean wheat of character. Hence, our "tribulation," while it may seem severe, is really a purifying process—and, therefore, an occasion for rejoicing.

Zebedee—*Zeb'-e-dee* (first *e* short, second as in create, *ee* as in *feet*).

Parliamentary Practice Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

Question: May a vote by a secret ballot be reconsidered or rescinded?

Answer: Yes, provided the vote is one which, according to rules of order, may be reconsidered or rescinded and all other requirements are fulfilled. The vote on the motion to reconsider or on the motion to rescind must be taken by ballot, however, as otherwise members would be forced to display their vote on the original motion and thus defeat the object of the ballot vote.

Daily Anecdote

Dreams

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE time Sir William Johnson was Governor of Canada, the Indians of that country had a curious custom. Whenever one of them dreamed he had received a favor, he told his dream to the person who, in the dream had granted the favor, and the latter was obligated, if possible, to carry out the dream.

One day an Indian chief went to Sir William and told him he had dreamed that the Governor had presented him with the uniform he was wearing. The Governor agreed that the chief should have the regimentals but, he told him, he too had had a dream wherein the chief had deeded to him a certain large tract of land.

The chief hesitated, then said: "Well, you shall have it; but if you please, Sir William, we will not dream any more."

Guess Again Answers (18)

1. Yes; he receives $20,500 annually, and the Associate Justices receive $20,000.
2. No; Frankfort is the capital of Kentucky.
3. No; slightly to the north of New York.
4. Yes; it is 215 miles in length.
5. Yes.

In Lighter Vein

His Wish

Critic: "The trouble with the churches today is they have too much Liberalism in them."

Church Deacon: "I wish it was shown more in our collections."—*Chelsea Record.*

The Acme of Fish Stories

"Last week I was in Sweden and caught a giant fish. It was so big that they could not take it into the boat."

"That happened to me when I went to New York on the Normandie."—*Deutsche Illustrierte* (Berlin).

Long Prospect

Sandy: "When is Annie McTavish goin' to let you marry her?"

Andy: "It's very uncertain. Some person gave her a big box o' notepaper with her name printed on it. She won't get married till it's used up—an' she writes very few letters on account of the postage."—*Montreal Star.*

According to Calculations

A young R. A. F. officer stationed somewhere in Egypt was flying near the Great Pyramid, carrying out exercises in navigation and discovering his geographical position with a sextant.

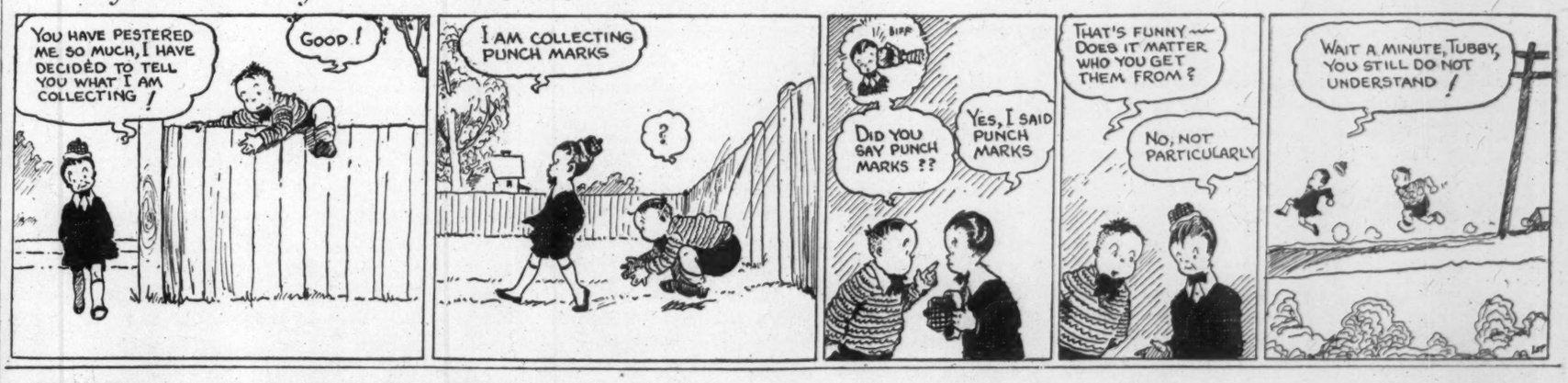
After a series of involved calculations, he turned suddenly to his pilot and said, "Take your hat off!"

"Why?" asked the pilot.

"Because, according to my calculations, we are now inside St. Paul's Cathedral."—*Tit-Bits.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Jumps to Conclusions*

By LE PELLEY


YOU HAVE PESTERED ME SO MUCH, I HAVE DECIDED TO TELL YOU WHAT I AM COLLECTING!
GOOD!
I AM COLLECTING PUNCH MARKS
?
DID YOU SAY PUNCH MARKS??
YES, I SAID PUNCH MARKS
THAT'S FUNNY— DOES IT MATTER WHO YOU GET THEM FROM?
NO, NOT PARTICULARLY
WAIT A MINUTE, TUBBY, YOU STILL DO NOT UNDERSTAND!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*How to Keep Warm*

By CARMACK

This afternoon the Boss was teasing me for doing so much shaking and shivering—
But I tried to tell him that that was the way I kept warm and that a few shakes and shivers didn't make me look half as silly as a lot of clothes would—
"And besides," I said, "wouldn't I be able to run fast if I were all loaded down with a lot of clothes?" About as fast as a duck waddles, I imagine—
So I say—Let the humans keep their clothes and the dogs their shakes and shivers—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Humanity Over Barbarism

THE more hateful and barbarous war becomes, the nearer the war system approaches destruction. In human consciousness its stupidity and inhumanity is more clearly perceived, and thought turns to a truer concept of the relations among men and nations. The latest news from Europe and Africa brings positive evidences of a general unwillingness to embark on another world war and at the same time a proof that man's humanity to man is more natural and instinctive than is the calculated barbarism of modern war.

At a time when tension between Britain and Italy had reached a dangerous pitch we find London, Paris and Rome combining to ease the whole situation. France gives Britain definite assurance that she will aid any League of Nations member attacked by Italy in the process of applying sanctions. Britain is understood to have promised she would undertake no blockade of Italy unless ordered by the League and to have offered to withdraw two of her largest warships from the Mediterranean. Italy is reported ready to withdraw some troops from Libya which were considered a threat to British Egypt.

Thus overnight the whole direction has been reversed. The frantic work of diplomats who alone perhaps knew how close the situation had come to the ultimatum stage has for the moment at least turned back the tide running toward a general war. Back of the diplomats of course stands the peoples' determination to avoid war. We may hope that once started in the direction of mutual and simultaneous concessions, this conciliation process will go on until the underlying issues have been removed. They can be removed much more efficiently by peaceful means, by the exercise of justice and common humanity, than by war.

The fact that humanity is more natural than the cultivated hatreds required to make men fight men they have never seen is well illustrated by a dispatch from Egypt. At Alexandria—in the very harbor where it has been feared a clash between British and Italian ships would strike a spark to start a conflagration—an explosion and fire nearly destroyed an Italian liner. What happened? Did we have another war-starter such as the sinking of the Maine in Havana harbor? No. Sailors from British warships went to the rescue of their brothers on the Italian ship. They boarded the flaming Ausonia at the risk of their lives and fought the fire and took off all survivors. The explosion was shown to have been accidental and the "splendid and prompt assistance of the British fleet" was highly praised by the Italians.

If war had been resorted to for the settlement of the question of how much territory or power Italy is to have in East Africa, these men, rescuers and rescued, would have been at one another's throats. Instead of fighting side by side against fire and other enemies of mankind, they would have been fighting among themselves. If war should still come, they will be killing instead of saving. Let us hope this gleam of light, this simple triumph of humanity over barbarism, will awaken statesmen and peoples to the madness of war and strengthen their resolve to prevent it.

Itinerant Communism

THE last year has witnessed significant changes in the character and in the base of the Chinese Communist movement. It has become purely nomadic after having established itself on a more or less clearly defined piece of territory for several years. Its peripatetic base has shifted from south central China first to the west, then to the northwest.

The Chinese Communists emerged as an independent revolutionary force when the Kuomintang Party, the leader of the Chinese nationalist movement, took a decisive turn to the Right in 1927, dismissed its Russian military and civil advisers and ruthlessly suppressed the more extreme manifestations of social revolution in town and village.

Oppressive conditions of land tenure secured for the Communists a certain amount of support among the poorer peasants of south central China. A so-called Soviet Republic of China was set up, with its capital in Juikin; a merciless class war was started against the landlords and other well-to-do classes. While the claim, often voiced in Moscow, that 100,000,000 Chinese lived under Soviet rule was a gross exaggeration, the Communists did maintain their regime for several years.

China's dictator, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, finally concentrated his main attention on the problem of crushing the Reds. The establishment of a blockhouse system which blockaded the Soviet regions, the use of airplanes, the improvement in the discipline and conduct of the Government forces, finally led to success; and late in 1934 the Communists fled from Kiangsi and Fukien, the provinces in which they had formerly been strongest, and made for Szechuen, the vast, little-known province in western China, beyond the gorges of the Yangtse.

Chiang Kai-shek took personal charge of the military operations in the western provinces; and after some scattered fighting at various places in the western and southwestern provinces of China, Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow, the Communists made another shift and moved northward into Kansu and Shensi.

The main cause of the failure of Chinese Communism to strike firm root was its inability to get possession of any large towns. The remote and backward country districts which they occupied could not furnish them munitions; and there was always something anachronistic in a "Communist" movement that relied almost exclusively on peasant support.

Communism indirectly benefited the Central Government in Nanking by causing independent local war lords in Szechuen to seek Chiang Kai-shek's aid and to submit to some extent to his authority. It is too soon to judge whether it has also provided the mainspring for the measures of agrarian reform which, in the long run, are likely to prove the most effective counterpoise to the efforts of the Moscow-trained Communist agitator.

Millions in Art

A GREAT deal of art appreciation today has a considerable economic basis. As much as we may desire to shun the pecuniary world when we turn to the fine arts, very palpable reminders of monetary values are continuously forced to our attention. When Whistler's "Mother" was exhibited a few years ago in America, the display gained considerable showmanship from the armed guard which was necessary, ostensibly, to protect it. A common topic among the crowds which viewed the canvas was its financial worth.

On November fifth, an exhibition of paintings and drawings by Vincent Van Gogh is to be shown in the Museum of Modern Art in New York. The collection is valued at $1,000,000. The pictures are now on their way to America, and plans have been made for their transfer from the steamer under heavy guard.

Supreme paradox. Vincent Van Gogh suffered degradation and impoverishment during his life (1853-1890). Most of his pictures he could not give away, for no one would accept them. For one canvas of "Sunflowers" he asked $100. No sale. Sometime ago the same canvas was sold for $50,000. He offered a young American artist an oil painting for some bread. Van Gogh received the bread, but the unwelcome payment was turned down.

Rembrandt's pauper burial was not enough of a lesson. Time and experience do not correct social misunderstanding of the artist. There are today some promising contemporaries, who are buffetted around in much the manner of poor Van Gogh. Either they are in advance of their times, or somehow they fail to fit into the grooves of current fads. Who knows what pictures in utter oblivion today will merit the armed guard of tomorrow?

A Church Plebiscite on Peace

AFTER a long preparatory campaign of education, the Congregational and Christian Churches of the United States, during the first week in November, will conduct among their membership a plebiscite on questions of peace and war. Beyond some 1,000,000 communicants, voting privileges will be extended to all parish adherents fifteen years of age and older comprising some 3,000,000 more, so that a fair cross section of American church opinion should be recorded.

Five possible attitudes toward war are indicated on the ballot. These range in scope from a purpose to bear arms or otherwise support any war that the United States Government might ever declare, to refusal to bear arms in or support any war the Government might declare. Intermediate between these two extremes of militarism and pacifism are willingness to participate in a war against an internationally recognized aggressor; in a war declared by the Government after making utmost use of every agency for peace; in a war in which United States territory has been invaded.

A second part of the ballot registers the voter's opinion as to the relative value for the United States of various agencies for promoting peace and co-operation.

During the first 400 years of Christian history there occurred a reversal of attitude toward war on the part of Christian followers. Until the beginning of the fourth century, at which time Christianity became the official religion of the Roman Empire, the church had stayed pretty much outside the war system. Records before 180 A. D. show that no follower of "The Way" would become a soldier after his baptism. "He would be deterred from doing so, not only by fear of contamination from idolatry, but also by natural reluctance—and doubtless in many cases by a conscientious objection—to bearing arms." By the time of the Emperor Constantine, Christians were found in the imperial army in great numbers. And in the year 416 A. D. only Christians were permitted to serve in the army!

Increasingly the modern Christian conscience has come to feel not only that the war system is a frightful scourge of mankind, inimical to every high interest of the race, but that it is an essential negation of all that Christianity means. It should prove of interest to note how a typical group of American church folk record their convictions.

On Second Thought

Book News of the Day

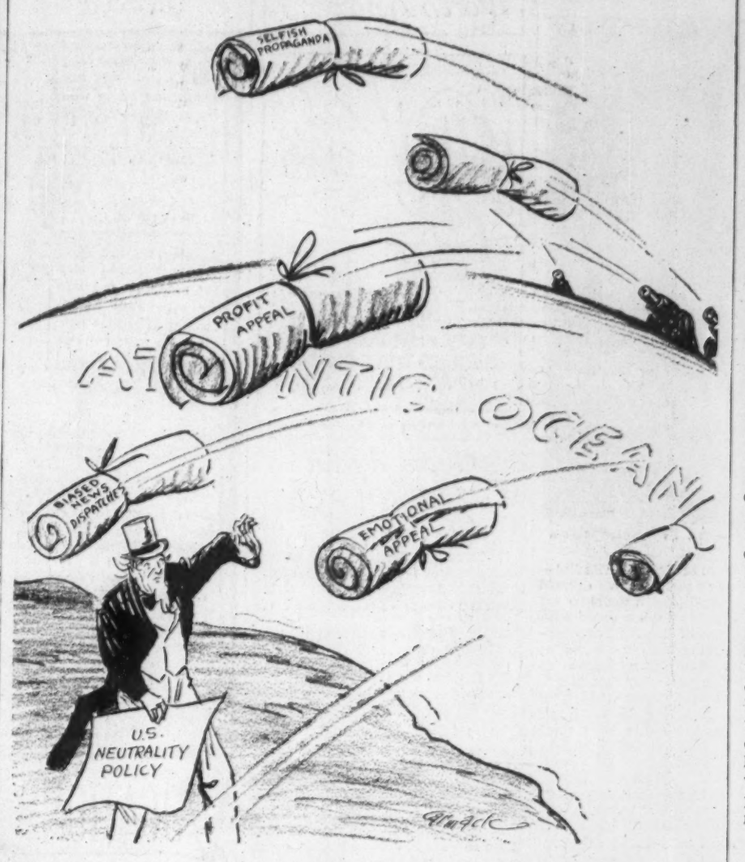
AN UNADORNED picture of political events during the last two years of the Coolidge Administration in Washington is presented in NOTES AS VICE-PRESIDENT, 1928-1929, by Charles G. Dawes (Boston: Little, Brown. $3). It cannot be the fault of the author that he has obviously failed to keep a voluntary promise made to his readers at the beginning that he would deal exclusively with the events of the last two years in office, and that the political history disclosed would cover only those years. A biographer, and especially an autobiographer, is led far afield and is persuaded to explain, justify or criticize current or recent happenings by citing precedents or introducing sometimes sound and sometimes specious pleas in extenuation or avoidance.

General Dawes finds it convenient to preface his diary with matter the absence of which would detract from the value of his book. There is reason for this. A politician of the caliber that qualifies him as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency has or should have had some experience in the American school of politics. Several of those who have held that office have succeeded, because of unhappy circumstances, to the Presidency.

General Dawes, with that freedom of expression and adherence to fact so characteristic of him, has given his readers a revealing peek behind many a door and many a drop curtain heretofore obstructing a too revealing view. Almost any narrator or biographer will, because of knowledge of events which he alone may possess, nearly always relate the story of his experience more graphically and more picturesquely than will the most sympathetic historian. The interested casual reader may sometimes be persuaded to imagine that the first-hand accounts of these happenings, or adventures, or contests, or whatever they may be, are unconsciously overdrawn. They are not so, always, or even frequently, and for the reason stated. They are vivid in the memory of the actors, never losing their color or perspective.

The particular history here referred to is truthfully and, in the main, modestly written. Newspapermen and many newspaper readers still recall the incidents referred to and properly embellished by the author. Before us march again the cleverly conceived images of scores of men who walked the political stages of one, two and three decades ago. Few if any of these are caricatured, nor is their fame lessened, by the usually kindly but always incisive comments of one who walked and worked among them. The volume is recommended to youthful students of political history in the United States, as well as to those of an older school who may have forgotten some of their earlier mistakes in their attempted appraisal of men and things. F. L. P.

All the Bombarding Isn't Being Done in Ethiopia



Insulation and Consultation

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In appreciating the editorials of the Monitor dealing with today's aspects of American foreign policy, will you permit me a word to point out a phase of the situation which has not, I believe, had adequate attention.

The Monitor is eminently right in its contention that the present neutrality legislation of the United States does not go far enough to keep this country out of war.

The limitations which the President's proclamation has imposed upon shipment of munitions do not begin to cover large categories of commodities and materials, the trading in which might involve this country. As your columns have repeatedly pointed out, it is not good enough to stop the shipment of arms and cannon when motortrucks and corn, when wheat and scrap iron can still be shipped to belligerent nations. Certainly when the neutrality legislation is revised by the forthcoming Congress, a mandate of much wider scope must be provided.

But the more important question still remains. It is this: No matter what the United States legislates, can it thereby insulate itself from a major war?

Before we can answer, let us recall that during the same week that the President's proclamation for the first time renounced the freedom-of-the-sea policy, the United States was confronted with the spectacle of the State Department requesting Italy to refrain from dropping bombs on American citizens in Addis Ababa. In large cities throughout the United States, natives of Italy were engaged in raising funds to support Il Duce's war. Nor was America free from recruiting efforts.

But such incidents as these do not provide the only compelling facts that connect the United States with the affairs of the world. A more fundamental reason is that recent years have seen the recognition of the fact that war is an international crime. The naming of Italy as an aggressor, which is only a diplomatic euphemism for an international criminal, does, it is true, arise under the League Covenant. But the United States cannot, by this fact, escape the moral obligations imposed upon it to assist in preserving peace. That obligation—whether the Chauvinists like it or not—is morally as clear as the ink of the American signature on the Kellogg pact for the outlawry of war.

In this imperfect age it is unquestionably true that nations may contribute to maintaining peace in proportion as their own interests are served. But I wish to submit that this is after all only the short view. Britain may be more concerned about Africa than Manchuria. France may feel more threatened in the East than in the Mediterranean. But, even when full allowance is made for the selfish aspects of these major interests, these nations, and all others, have a fundamental economic stake in the maintenance of a tranquil world.

It is with such arguments in mind that I should like to redirect attention to your recent editorial entitled "Judgment." Therein is stated that "as all nations come into clearer perception of their ultimate stake in peace, we may expect more effective community action to enforce it. And we shall see the dispassionate impersonal kind of enforcement of law among nations which we have gradually achieved among men."

Certainly on this basis it behooves the United States to consider carefully those measures which would serve merely to maintain its own isolation. There is need to go further and explore the contributions America can logically make to the collective system. Membership in the League of Nations may not be the best step at present. Nor is the World Court the only avenue of approach. But it is entirely possible that the proposal made by Norman Davis in May, 1933, for American consultation in the event of a threat to peace might be re-examined. Instead of waiting for the fire in order to organize the fire department, there is some value in prevention. C. E. G.

Cambridge, Mass.

The Primaries Are Here

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Taxes can be reduced. Lavish expenditures of public money can be prevented. Responsibility for present-day political abuses rests, largely, with those citizens who do not vote at primary elections. They should be awakened, violently, if necessary, to the importance of helping to select the type of persons that become our public officials.

The primary is where political parties nominate candidates. Political racketeers, gangsters, those seeking special privileges, vote at the primaries and exert a tremendous influence in naming candidates who, when elected, supervise the spending of public money and levy taxes. Voting at general elections is too late to register opinions about the type of persons that will hold public offices.

Twenty-two million citizens of the United States did not vote at the last presidential election. The number who did not vote at the primaries was stupendous, and indicates how easily organized minorities can control public affairs.

Every right-thinking person could become a factor in correcting this situation by taking an active interest and forcibly impressing fellow citizens with the absolute necessity for voting at primary and bond elections. By doing so they would also encourage many dependable citizens, who have real executive ability to become candidates for public offices.

San Carlos, Calif. A. J. MOAN

North . . South . . East . . West

Crime Sits for Its Picture

By Frank L. Perrin

IT IS not at all difficult for those of us who recall experiences of a half century or more ago to remember how self-effacing the modest public enemies, as violators of the law are now called, actually attempted to appear. Those accused of major offenses, and especially those who were convicted and had served the sentences imposed, were not heroes in the eyes of their more circumspect neighbors. They were social outcasts, and the stigma of their wrongdoing was shared and endured by their families. I remember vividly three instances in the neighborhood in which we lived in my boyhood in the Middle West. The offenses committed were not spectacular. But in each case arrest and punishment followed. That was in the days before motion and sound-effect pictures were invented. Crime was not popularized. It still remained a sordid and despised thing.

What has given to crime the glamour and color which have made it, in the estimation of many, both old and young, less despicable and less sordid? I wonder if this changed viewpoint is the result of cleverly devised exploitation by selfish individuals or groups who, while entirely unsympathetic with crime and criminals, do not realize or consider the influence which is exerted by the pictures which tend to make crime seem heroic, or respectable, or profitable.

* * *

Those of us who regard ourselves as immune to such influences as these probably will not be led to regard crime any differently than always. We go to the picture theaters with the younger people, or permit them to go unaccompanied, perhaps confident that their sensibilities are as impervious or as seasoned as our own. We, for our part, proceed to forget, in the main, the suggestive or objectionable features in the pictures on the screen, hoping, or assuming, that the youngsters will learn from and profit by whatever moral lesson may be gained from the portrayal, sometimes but vaguely presented, of the discovery and punishment of those who offend.

But it has been pointed out by those engaged in an interesting survey recently referred to in another column of this page, that susceptible and impressionable youths retain and carry away from the theater a mass of detail which their elders either do not notice or regard as inconsequential. Boys and perhaps girls of school age, it is found, retain, even after a month, 70 per cent of the detail of motion pictures which they have seen, though but less than 30 per cent of textbook instruction imparted in school.

Some of the findings and facts recorded in the article previously referred to warrant repetition and emphasis. The survey directed in a midwestern town of the United States embraced 115 motion pictures as they were presented to audiences in one of the local theaters. No effort was made either to separate or select. The pictures were the usual run. In these, it is stated, 406 crimes were portrayed as being actually committed in full view of the audience, and 43 were attempted. This showed a total of 449 crimes or criminal happenings in 115 pictures, or almost four crimes in each picture.

* * *

When it is remembered, as the fact appears, that the average boy or girl visits the motion picture house 52 times a year, perhaps we will all stop long enough, and often enough, to estimate the possible effect of this thing the producers of motion pictures are pleased to refer to as "supplementary education." Would we want our boys and girls—sons and daughters or grandsons and granddaughters—to witness 71 homicides, 59 cases of assault and battery, 38 holdups, 21 kidnappings, and other crimes in a year, or in a lifetime? You needn't answer. Of course we would not. But that is what they are seeing portrayed as realistically and as colorfully as the combined arts of scenario writers, directors and photographers can possibly make it.

There is but one way to discourage or destroy this influence. Much has been done already, but much more must be done. The nerve center of the motion picture industry is the ticket window or box office of the theater. The language spoken there is, actually, the only language the producers and exhibitors understand or heed. Much has been accomplished in the last year or two in convincing the picture makers that inoffensive and crime-free productions pay the best dividends and are popular for longer periods than the pictures portraying clever or repulsive crime.

The gangster and racketeer are no longer the heroes idolized by American youth. They are definitely on the way out. But they were never subtle or attractive. Their successors on the films, however, are too often persuasive because of the cleverness with which the artist seeks to endow them. Strangely enough, they are not ashamed to have their pictures taken.

The Wide Horizon

Midwest Farmer Looks Abroad

By F. B. Nichols

BUFFALO, KAN.

A GROWING desire to enjoy larger foreign markets for agricultural products is readily discernible these days among the farmers of the Middle West. It is a favorite topic for conversation among them. I have observed that my neighbors in our rural community (West Buffalo, northwest of Buffalo, Kan.) practically always make some comment about the need of better outlets abroad for food as they are visiting in town on Saturday afternoons, after the trading is done.

And their interest in this project is no local phenomenon. For I have found it among the farmers of ten prairie states over which I traveled recently. It is greater still in the South, where the abrupt decline in the exports of cotton has produced a clouded long-range financial outlook for the countrymen of that region.

Most rural opinions on international trade drive straight at the heart of the problem. Farmers mainly say that the United States cannot prosper adequately until there is a more general exchange of basic commodities across national boundaries. The theory of a self-contained America encounters favor among only a small number of the folks on the land. Rural people cannot understand why high tariffs and import restrictions persist so energetically among the nations.

* * *

They talk a good deal about the undoubted success of the trade agreement with Cuba in promoting an increase of farm exports to that nation, which was signed on Aug. 24, 1934, under the tariff-bargaining law. C. T. Murchison, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has shown what happened to our business with that country during the first year of its operation. It motivated an increase in the exports of many agricultural commodities. The movement of lard, for instance, expanded from less than 15,000,000 pounds in the previous year to almost double that amount. Wheat flour exports increased 12 per cent, potatoes 274 per cent. And the sale of rice increased from 3379 bags to 830,000 bags. There also were large gains in exports to Cuba of steel, lumber, radios, and automobiles.

Similar reciprocal trade agreements have been made by the United States with a few other nations during the last eighteen months. But their success in promoting farm exports from this nation has not been noteworthy. Nevertheless the countrymen are generally maintaining their faith in such international co-operation.

The growing interest among rural people in larger foreign markets for agricultural products is being fanned from many sources. The Kansas City Board of Trade, for instance, has said in large paid advertisements that "foreign markets are the farmer's hope," and that "an adjustment in tariffs will restore the Midwest's buying power." This statement continued with the thought that "the grain trade has held that the theory of leaving America isolated from the rest of the world and with an agriculture only sufficient to feed and clothe its own people is untenable, and if pursued to its logical conclusion will prove disastrous. It believes in a tariff structure flexible enough to permit the American farmer to benefit from the demand everywhere in the world for food."

Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, a rising figure on the national political horizon, has declared that "industry and agriculture must be balanced and foreign trade revived before there can be real farm relief."

* * *

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been expending considerable effort for a year or more in presenting a background on international dealings to farmers. Only recently, for illustration, it issued a circular under the ponderous title of "America Must Choose Its Course in Foreign Trade." This document skates rapidly over questions of tariffs and import restrictions which frequently cause controversy, but it does make clear that in dealing with foreign trade there are "at least three possible choices open to the United States—extreme nationalism, extreme internationalism and some planned middle course."

Many educators in the Middle West, and especially teachers of economics, reflect impatience with the current tariff and export policies of the United States Government. Theodore W. Schultz, of the economics department in the University of Iowa, is among the leading members of this group. "Foreign markets for Corn Belt products are not closed," he said recently. "But it must be stressed that the general adverse pressure of our foreign trade policy is in the direction of closing export doors, and its consequences are being felt by all domestic producers dependent on foreign sales."

Farmers do not generally go deeply into such highly technical problems in foreign business as the balance between imports and exports. They usually regard these matters as a field for alibis among statesmen. And neither do they commonly believe in free trade. But they do say that the present maze of tariffs and import restrictions which plagues world trade is silly. I think that most countrymen would be satisfied if the Government would greatly extend its reciprocal trade agreements.

In any event it is clear that the former common isolation in thought of the people in the Middle West from the problems of foreign affairs is at an end.